THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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GRANT'S INDIAN RING.

The New York *Nation* is now after the Indian ring, whose headquarters are in New York city, and says that an end to it may be forced at the regular session of the legislature, if necessary, by exposing the extent of the profits by comparing the capital lines for this service in [illegible] Lines when the number of Indian [illegible] was at least one-third greater than it now is, and under General Grant [illegible] which, by the natural law of decrease [illegible] must be greatly diminished. From the Treasury report:

INDIAN [illegible]	EXPENDITURES.
1871	$2,865,181 17
1872	2,527,948 27
1873	3,152,632 70
1874	3,015,975 97
1875	3,661,360 71
Total	$15,223,098 82

INDIANS UNDER GRANT.

1871	278,658
1872	265,360
1873	289,728 85
1874	293,161
1875	289,462
Total	1,416,369

These figures tell their own story. They are made more significant by the fact that after the first fiscal year of Grant's administration the expenditures steadily increased, the [illegible] on the Indians every year.

FREE SHOP IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Albany N.Y. *Argus* publishes an address by the shoemakers of Mecklenburg, N. C., to the shoemakers of Albany, in which they say that the cause of [illegible] was the [illegible] of the Mechanics and Workingmen's Association, which was formed in 1873, and which [illegible] to throw off the British yoke. It was a little head-[illegible] at first, but produced highly commendable. [illegible] of the celebration is midnight. The [illegible] is, however, reported correct, will be a wonder. The committee [illegible] made that it is to be a grand pow-wow [illegible] the Confederates. [illegible] case," is to host its born once more [illegible] ended Gen. Hill runs the [illegible] arrangements, and would [illegible] lady, feeble and emaciated [illegible] Under his direction the [illegible] "wash the blood of the [illegible] of inviting the President, and [illegible] that they are "unwavering [illegible] the face to the tyrant," to [illegible] drunken debauchee," and so on. [illegible] end of this fresh rebel manifesto [illegible] Mecklenburg can celebrate [illegible] other blatant exhibition of the [illegible] is at least candor [illegible] and brimstone; Northern Democrats may excuse and exonerate [illegible] King men will keep an eye upon these things.

From this we presume that the Mecklenburg Declaration is to be regarded as a hand in the next political contest. As it is hardly necessary to say to our readers the *Evening Journal* in the absence of principle principally remarkable for a faithful misrepresentation of every [illegible]. An invitation was extended to President Grant which he saw fit [illegible] decline, in scarcely courteous words, stating that North Carolina is [illegible] an integral part of the common country as is Massachusetts. The [illegible] of the *Evening Journal* is [illegible] to the "lost cause" and [illegible] scribed and foamed with rage [illegible] of "Ex-Rebel Gen. Hill," [illegible] ready playful freak of an insane [illegible] and runs away with reason.

[illegible] the celebration being confined [illegible] Hill and other blatant rebels [illegible] remind, perhaps, to remind the [illegible] of a fact which he seems [illegible] to know strangely long ere [illegible] that the Committee of the Mecklenburg Centennial are exerting [illegible] strenuous [illegible] to bring to [illegible] on May 20th point to people [illegible] sections of reconciliation [illegible] celebrate the Centennial of one of [illegible] earnest legacies of our history.

GENERAL SPINNER.

It is such an unusual thing for one of President Grant's big office holders to retire from office with an unsullied reputation and a soldier's unsullied [illegible] correctness of such a plain person as will worthy of record. Such we believe to be the case with Gen. F. E. Spinner, recently Treasurer of the United States, the man whose signature has been, for many years past, the weaker and admired of every man, woman and child in the country. Its retirement from the office he has so acceptably filled, has called forth only expressions of regret, when so many others have provoked charges of corruption and dishonesty and the fact that he whose autograph scorns hundreds of millions of the people's money, retires from office a poor man, is stated over his own signature.

These self-evident facts have been called forth by a letter from Gen. Spinner, relative to the Mecklenburg Centennial, which we had in the Charlotte *Observer*, and which, as a matter of interest at this time, we reproduce:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, April 19th, 1875.

E. Smith, Esq., President Farmers Savings Bank, Charlotte, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 15th inst., asking for a contribution to aid in the celebration of your coming Centennial of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, has been received.

Believing in the justice of your claim that Mecklenburg has been the first to proclaim the independence of the States, and that Charlotte should be the residence of Messrs. Adams, Clay, Webster, Choate and many other distinguished statesmen of Massachusetts, most of whom have promised to attend, I would be glad, indeed, to contribute my mite to your celebration.

I have resigned my place here, and I am the office's poor man. This is the reason why I cannot send you a more suitable amount than that of ten dollars, in the check that is herewith enclosed you.

I visited your town a year ago last Winter when I was kindly received and kindly treated by its citizens, for which I owe them a debt of gratitude.

Not having seen Charlotte in eighteen years before that time, I was struck with its great growth and wonderful improvement. Between the years 1856 and 1874 it has grown from a small Western village, to be a large city, with substantially built residences, places of business and public buildings, that would do credit to any place. That its prosperity may continue, and that its good citizens may always enjoy the fruits of that freedom for which their forefathers risked their lives and fortunes, and the blood of others contended, is the wish and prayer of

Your well-wisher,

F. E. SPINNER.

Baltimore has finished and furnished her spacious and elegant marble city hall for three millions. It occupies a whole block, and is on a commodious scale.

Another reason why Postmaster Sam Bard was decapitated. He solemnly agreed to start a first-class bloody shirt organ in Atlanta in return for his appointment. Grant looked for his first copy, postage paid, for months, but it didn't materialize. One or two growls from the White House were answered by cabalistic replies from Bard that "the goose hangs high," etc. At last Grant replied: "I don't care a d—n about your goose. Where's your paper?" Still the paper didn't come,

Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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THE HOMER BOWEN CASE.

The trial at Charleston of the suit of C. C. Bowen against Messers. Riordan, Dawson & Co., of the Charleston *News and Courier*, for libel, is attracting universal attention. The testimony and the proceedings of the Court are published in full in the *News and Courier*, as the trial progresses each day. The defendants admitted the publication of the matter referred to, and have introduced some powerful evidence in their defence. Among other charges made by them was one against Bowen, charging, by the way, a leading South Carolina Republican satirically as having instigated the murder of Col. William Parker White, early in the month of March, in the year 1868. On Wednesday the defence introduced as a witness, one E. C. Grimes, of Jacksonville, Georgia, but at the time of the murder a private in Bowen's Company, who testified to the connivance of Bowen and several leading citizens described, most positively, that the fatal shot was fired upon White, by one of the leaders of his party, and not by a member of the Company. Col. White did not die at once, but survived several hours, during which period persons in this county, C. C. Bowen, the Captain of his Company,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

It is said that now, since the death of John Harper, which occurred last Thursday, there is some prospect of a more moderate tone in the political feeling evinced in *Harper's Weekly*. The old regime seems to have died out with the late decedent, who was one of the originators of this justly celebrated house, and it is said that the other and younger members of the firm are of more liberal political sentiments, and that the bitterness which has characterized the *Weekly* has been due to the inspiration of the late senior partner. If Nast, the lampoonist whose scurrilous and indecent caricatures are said to have hastened the death of poor old Horace Greeley, was made to take a back seat there would be some hope and some chance for an abatement in the intense and diabolical prejudices exhibited by the journal towards the Southern people.

MR. GRANT'S FRIEND.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* very pertinently says that the Government, in its prosecution of members accused of Revenue frauds, was certainly to the extent of injustice. When any money was to be made by Government spies, and Custom House officers and attorneys, there was never any lack of promptness and vigor in the legal proceedings to secure it. But in the treatment of these officials and agents, who charge the Government, we do not see the same promptness and energy displayed. Many of the grossest swindles have been fully exposed through the newspapers. They were unanimous, and locations and facts were printable to all. Yet, with the exception of the particular individual, however, and the advantage of a conviction, there is less intimacy in the Government record, and therefore, we are not surprised to learn that every man against whom evidence was discharged from arrest on the ground that there was no evidence against him. A little more earnestness in the prosecution, it seems to us, would have fastened guilt upon some of the clerks suspected of complicity in the frauds. It is not denied that they received bribes for doing wrong, and yet to the swindles; and for that they ought to be punished. Similar lack of force is noticed in the Government prosecution of the parties charged with forgery in relation to the Credit Mobilier and Crooke supervisorship. Thirty months after were found seventeen of them, and the evidence was generally strong; but conviction has failed in every case. The facts in each case indicate carelessness, to say the least, if not on the part of the Government prosecuting attorneys whose duty it is investigation.

WHEELBARROWING BELGIANS.

The press dispatches from Washington City, published on Saturday morning, informed us that "The heads of the bureaus of the Interior Department visited the President in a body, evidently to troll of their decision," and that the President had stated in reply that he had confidence in Delano was mistaken. We thought, at the time, that the things were slightly mixed and that a word required the insertion of the little word "not" before the word "confidence" to give the correct reading of the paragraph, but we could not go back on the telegraph, and were forced to accept the items just as it was received. Reason and revelation both pointed to the fact that it was all a put up job, and that the said heads of bureaus knew too well on which side their bread was buttered to make a fuss about such a small matter as the malfeasance in office with the duties of the heads of the departments by the Secretary of the Interior. Evidently their heads were level so far as their pockets were concerned. The New York *Tribune* calls the demonstration a "wheelbarrow." It says that, it was one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of the period. They did it deliberately and by procession. It seems there had been things said about the Secretary of the Interior which absolutely forced every man who held office under him. The stories in circulation to the effect that the Secretary had interfered with the heads of bureaus in the transaction of public business created a profound sensation among the heads of bureaus. We had heard of such things accidentally before, but we had never heard of them over and over again, as we did among their intimate friends, and in the most confidential way, and in every instance in opinion that it would be a good thing to have Delano get out in a quiet way. But when it was announced in print, published by a Washington newspaper, every reader paused and exclaimed said, "Was there ever such an outrage?" And the heads laid their heads together and said, "We must have this thing stopped."

And so they interviewed the President on the subject, and it was remarkable how perfectly that officer agreed with them in everything. He endorsed Secretary Delano in every thing that he did from the top of his bald pate to the little ends of his toe nails, and the result is that Delano will not retire.

The *Tribune*, at the close of a long article, congratulates the Democratic majorities at the next Congress, as they came very near losing a good bone to pick, which the President has saved for them, and thinks that if the President will thus continue to "vindicate" his friends, it "will make the party so comfortably small and snug that the Democrats will have what the worldly call 'a soft thing' in 1876."

The constant drain of gold from California to the eastern cities is causing some remark in San Francisco. The high gold premium is said by correspondents there to be the reason, as it leads every one who has any control of the precious metal to send it east for sale. At the beginning of this month about $1,000,000 a week was in this way being taken out of circulation in San Francisco, and as gold and silver are the current coin there in fact as well as in theory, the reduction of the amount of circulating medium was causing much inconvenience to merchants and business men.

RIGHTEOUS WRATH.

The *Piedmont Press*, in speaking of the Federal Court in session at Statesville last week, says that "it makes one in a rather disloyal humor to see the number of poor innocent men who are dragged from their homes and farms to answer a charge of violating a law they had no voice in making and never had an opportunity of reading. We trust the day is not far distant when the whole system will be counted among the dead things of the past, and remembered only in connection with the partisans who projected it and the thieves who are so ominously entrusted with its execution."

Patience, patience, good friends, and don't talk so loud. They are doing a wise thing—for us. They make money for themselves and at the same time they make Democratic voters in the next Presidential election. Only let the people of your section understand how completely justice is sighted in Pennsylvania and overstrained in North Carolina and it will be the best campaign document ever sent out in this State. "Seeing she believing but feeling is the naked truth." is a rude axiom and a true one, and one which is now being applied with powerful force to the people of Western North Carolina. As Senator Gordon said the other day, in this city "everywhere can be heard the muttrings of the doom that is sure to overtake those who have abused the privileges of power and have sunk all of the instincts and teachings of patriotism in their panderings to self, and when the first Centennial of American Independence dawns, the flag of free people will float from the dome of the Capitol."

THE ADVENTISTS.

It is hard to imagine men placed in a more disagreeable or a more ludicrous position than that occupied by the Adventists at Chicago, on Monday night of last week. They were so sure that all things mundane would "go up" (probably not quite all of, their predictions had been realized) that some of them actually gave away all of their worldly goods as mere incumbrance which would impede their upward flight, and took no heed of the morrow which they calculated would never dawn on this sinful world. They met together on the evening in quest on at that feast, in number about one hundred and fifty persons, of both sexes and of all ages. They had praying and singing and washing of each other's feet. They had calculated to "rise" at Jerusalem midnight which, a Chicago time is some seven hours and a half later, fell due at an early hour of the evening. But they waited in vain, and as hour after hour sped by and no wings seemed to grow out from between their shoulders (although some of them doubtless gradually felt their ears getting long enough for the purpose,) they began to lose faith in their mission, until, when the minute hand of the clock touched 12, they gave up all hope of a visible presence and returned discomfited to their homes.

These Adventists had been led to the belief that the second advent of Christ would take place at midnight on the 19th inst., by an Elder Thurman, a leader among them, and who was present with them ready for the proposed journey. The result should teach Adventists, Millerites and similar sect that it is unsafe to settle upon any future dates for the destruction of the world. They should remember that "the Day of the Lord will come like a thief in the night" and that "no prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation."

THE SILENT SAUL.

With all of their impudence, their unparalleled impudence, there is one thing that the Republican party organ cannot do and that is to open the mouth of this silent smoker—the American Saul, our first King—to a proper appreciation of the exigencies of the case with the duties of the heads of the departments by the Secretary of the Interior. Evidently their heads were level so far as their pockets were concerned. The New York *Tribune* calls the demonstration a "wheelbarrow." It says that, it was one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of the period. They did it deliberately and by procession. It seems there had been things said about the Secretary of the Interior which absolutely forced every man who held office under him. The stories in circulation to the effect that the Secretary had interfered with the heads of bureaus in the transaction of public business created a profound sensation among the heads of bureaus. We had heard of such things accidentally before, but we had never heard of them over and over again, as we did among their intimate friends, and in the most confidential way, and in every instance in opinion that it would be a good thing to have Delano get out in a quiet way. But when it was announced in print, published by a Washington newspaper, every reader paused and exclaimed said, "Was there ever such an outrage?" And the heads laid their heads together and said, "We must have this thing stopped."

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AND STILL ANOTHER.

Little Rhode Island is not willing to be left out in the cold, and so puts forward her claim to a Centennial based upon the capture by the Providence patriots, in 1772, of the British man-of-war *Gaspee*. We accord all honor to the claim, but must congratulate ourselves upon the fact that she is far behind the War of the Regulator, in Alamance county, and the brave resistance to Tryon by the men of the Cape Fear.

Germany's military forces, including those of Bavaria, comprise at this moment 31,830 officers, 1,329,600 men, 314,970 horses, 2,700 field and 820 siege pieces of cannon.

THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL.

The following kindly endorsement of the efforts of the Managers to make the celebration at Charlotte of a National character and to draw to it people from every section of the country, is from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia *Times*. We publish the extract here and accept it as another evidence of an increase of fraternal feeling between the two sections of a common country:

The South has stretched out its hand to the North, and men of Massachusetts and men of South Carolina have stood together on the little battle ground at Concord, as their fathers stood together on many hard-fought fields. But the South has also its own precious memories of the Revolution, its own special anniversaries, and the North must join with it as heartily in their observance, so that both may together join with the East and West in the central celebration, which no locality can claim as especially its own.

* * * * * * *

Next month, at the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, the people of North Carolina will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of that Declaration of Independence which preceded and prefigured the Declaration we commemorate next year. The Mecklenburg declaration was the action only of a small community, but it was one of the many spontaneous manifestations of the spirit of independence that made the years next preceding 1776 so eventful, and which made the final act of separation possible; it was the first formal declaration, as the fight of April 19 was the first formal act of war, and as such it is most worthy of commemoration. The people of North Carolina will keep this festival, and the people of other Southern States will unite with them; but they do not wish to make it a Southern festival. They will open their doors to the whole country, and we of the North should be ready and glad to accept their invitation.

CORN AND COTTON PLANTING IN THE SOUTH.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, which is especially painstaking in collecting information for its commercial columns, has been searching its Southern exchanges, and feels prepared to state that not only are planting operations in the South quite as forward as could be expected, but a greatly increased area will be devoted to corn this year, without diminishing the area devoted to cotton. Accounts from Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas, all agree in the statement that the acreage of cotton will be fully up to that of last year, while the acreage of corn, wheat and oats will be increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent. Especially will there be an increase in corn planting. The price of corn has been so high during the past season that Southern people have been compelled to part with all the money they could get from their cotton crop in the purchase of corn and meat. Unless the "Venusian equinox" of June inflicts an extended frost upon the country, there will be harvested in 1875 the largest corn crop ever raised on earth. Already corn is well up in Texas and Southern Arkansas. Emigration to both these localities has been large during the last Winter and Fall, and the emigrants are mainly agriculturalists, and will either work farms of their own or hire to other planters and farmers. Beyond a doubt the South, the Southwest, and in fact, the entire country, will experience better times from this year forward until the next great panic occurs; for which untoward event the prudent will always be upon the watch. Manufacturing industries are resuming full operations; furnaces are going into blast; work is resuming in mines, and the country begins to exhibit in every department of activity a renewal of its wonted life and vivacity.

THE IMPUDENCY OF THE SOUTH.

The Mobile *Register* man read the report of Morton's remarks on the South, or rather his malicious libel on the Southern people, in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and when he had read it he got mad, and when he got mad he went for Morton and made a very humorous defence of his people and his section

This very portion of the Southwest which Senator Morton defames with the old stereotyped abuse of ante-bellum days, says the *Register*, has exported to Europe and brought into the United States more gold than all the agricultural products of all the Union beside. We insert the following statement of the value of articles exported in 1874:

Wheat and flour	$130,788,553
Indian corn and meal	26,299,350
Bacon and hams	36,340,784
Lard	19,308,019
Pork	5,808,712
Total	$218,545,418

The value of the cotton exported from the United States in 1874 was $211,223,580—or only $7,321,836 less than the value of grain products exported. Besides the cotton grown amid the "desolation and destitution" which seemed to the Morton vision "to stalk over the land," the South furnished for export in 1874, tobacco to the value of $32,968,528. The total value of all the exports of the United States was $569,552,470, of which sum the South furnished in cotton and tobacco alone the sum of $244,000,000. Adding to these the exports of Virginia and Maryland wheat, Missouri and Tennessee corn, Kentucky bacon, and Texas hides, we find that the South, with one-fourth of the population of the Union, furnishes more than half of its exports. All this has been done with a hostile Congress disturbing labor, and threatening society, and overturning government with the bayonet. All this has been accomplished in spite of the Mortons and the Butlers. If our houses are not air-tight, it is because we do not need air-tight houses. If our country homes are not adorned, it is because Morton's bummers have robbed them. If our plantations are poorly cultivated, it is a significant fact that the Northern men who have engaged in planting at the South succeed no better than our own people. If our churches have no steeples, the piety of the pastors and the worship of the congregations are purer than that at Brooklyn. If school houses do not appear all along the railroads it is either because it is not safe to keep school near a railroad track or because the carpet baggers have stolen the school fund. It is rather late for Senator Morton to revamp these ante-diluvian slanders. During the war the Southern people showed that they were men; and since the war they have shown a recuperative power, an indomitable industry and a grand dignity which should command admiration, rather than sneers, from even a Morton.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An American named McCarty is now in England, trying to induce British capitalists to spend a half million dollars on a grand hunt in this country. This grand exhibition will be accompanied by a band of music and Indian scouts

The whole of the gas consumed in the Clifton House, Niagara, is made on the United States side of the river, is carried across the Suspension Bridge, and is subject to a duty, which is paid by the Canadians to the United States government.

"Spell defendant," said Prof. Sprague at the last spelling match.—"B-e-e-c-h-e-r," whispered a little school girl, but the audience did not hear her, and so the precocious child wasn't presented with a copy of the great trial in book form.

It is said that the contest for the speakership of the next House of Representatives is narrowed down to two candidates—Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Kerr, of Indiana—Wood and Cox being counted out.

And now Senator Morrill, of Vermont is booked for a Southern pilgrimage. Like a good many other cunning old Radicals, who perceive the importance of the South as a voting factor in the coming presidential contest, he too wants to "shake hands and call it square."

More diamonds for Patti! Before leaving St. Petersburg recently the accomplished prima donna was presented by the Emperor with a magnificent bracelet composed of large sapphires and diamonds, made expressly to match with the splendid diadem presented to her by the opera subscribers on the occasion of her benefit.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, of New York, will publish about the first of May a new volume of poems by Paul H. Hayne, entitled "The Mountain of the Swiss, with Poems of Nature and Tradition." The book will contain, besides several long legendary tales, a series of "Nature Pictures," descriptive of southern scenery, especially the peculiar scenery of the pine lands.

The reading matter in the Vicksburg *Herald* has been reduced to very small proportions of late. The whole of the editorial page and many editorial columns have been surrendered to advertisement of the sale of lands for failure to pay the exorbitant taxes which have been imposed upon their owners by the negro and carpet-bag rulers of that frightfully misgoverned State. In Mississippi the advantages of Grantism are fully realized.

Prof. Taylor of the agricultural bureau advises the Western farmers to get rid of the grasshoppers by eating them. They are largely consumed in the East, and the Indians of our plains find them excellent eating. General Sherman has tried them, and says they are by no means to be despised. There is a Scripture precedent for putting the pests to this use. John the Baptist ate them, with the addition of a little honey.

There will be no more politics to speak of for five months, when Maine will hold her State election. This will be followed by elections in California, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. Ohio will elect a Governor in place of the venerable Mr. Allen, whom the people seem kindly disposed to relieve from further service. Iowa will have an October election, and Massachusetts and several other States will hold elections in November. These elections will test the public sentiment and prepare the way for the great contest of next year, and perhaps will forecast the result.

A bold project for the civilization of Africa is announced in England. This is the formation of a canal for commercial purposes from the mouth of the river Beits, on the Atlantic, in the neighborhood of Cape Juby and Cape Bajador, opposite the Canary Islands, to the northern bend of the Niger at Timbuctoo, a distance of 740 miles To such a highway for opening up the African continent it is believed there are no formidable obstacles, but that the conformation of the great desert of Sahara favors the scheme. The author of the project is Mr. Donald Mackenzie.

London now claims, and justly, to possess the largest gas meter in the world. Its capacity is stated to be the enormous quantity of 150,000 cubic feet of gas per hour, and its measuring drum delivers, for each revolution, 1,600 feet. The cast-iron tank is of the following dimensions: Nineteen feet eight inches square; the total height from floor line to top of the pediment is twenty feet and two inches, and when filled to the working water line contains 21,000 gallons of water. The inlet and outlet connections are some thirty inches in diameter; and it is stated that the meter works satisfactorily at three-tenths of an inch pressure.

Steps are being taken by several of the kingdoms of Europe to effect an extensive substitution of gold for silver in current use as a circulating medium. There has been recently issued in Germany 1,114,000,000 marks in gold coin, and a still greater amount is to be put in circulation. A mark is equivalent to about twenty-four cents. Belgium is putting out gold coin at the rate of 50,000,000 francs annually. In Holland $130,000,000 gold coin is needed, and France imported last year 431,064,000 francs' worth of gold more than she exported. Of course such movements will materially affect the relative market value of gold and silver in the markets of the world.

It is said that at least forty members of Congress intend to begin the campaign next session by protesting, with a view to its total excision, of the postal clause, which, in the last hour of the Forty-third Congress, doubled the rate upon the transmission of newspapers, pamplets, books, samples, and other miscellaneous "third class" matter sent through the postoffice. Whether this was simply a careless legislative action, a blunder or a deliberate action in the interest of the express companies, the result is all the same—a most unwarrantable duplication of a tax upon the community. If, as is said and believed, this was the action of a Senator, there may be a further motive to inquire into it, as a violation of the principle that the privilege of imposing a tax exclusively belongs to the House of Representatives.

From New York Times.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THREE STEAMBOATS BURNED AND MANY LIVES LOST.

A Terrible Disaster at New Orleans—Hundreds of Persons Adrift in Blazing Vessels—Jumping Overboard to Escape Burning—Large Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—This afternoon, at 4:15 o'clock, a time when the levee is usually most crowded, a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop of the steamboat John Kyle, then lying at the foot of Gravier street, with steamers Charles Bodman and Exporter. Almost before an alarm could be given the whole boat was in flames. A few lady passengers and others were rescued before she was pulled out into the stream. The fire almost immediately caught the Bodman, whose passengers and people were on board, and nearly as soon as the fire was discovered the lines of the boats were cut loose from the shore and a steam tug pulled them out into the stream. The day was unusually clear, with a strong wind blowing. As soon as the boats cleared the eddy, about 200 yards from the shore, they were struck with the full force of the wind, and were almost instantaneously wrapped in flames, driving the helpless passengers into the river. The scene from the crowded levee was heartrending in the extreme.

From the Bodman, men, women and children, shrieking and crying for help, were seen to jump into the river and drown, while the spectators on shore were powerless to help them. The Exporter did not catch fire until out in the river, and her forecastle was at the time crowded with people, the number being estimated by witnesses of the catastrophe at from 100 to 150. As the huge sheet of flame swept down upon them they were seen to jump overboard like a startled flock of sheep, where a number were rescued by skiffs and tugs, which had put out to their assistance, but the great majority were drowned.

Albert Myack, the watchman of the Bodman, who was saved with its Captain, reports about twenty-five or thirty women and children as being upon that boat, and the same proportion were estimated by spectators to have been among the frantic crowd upon the Exporter's forecastle. In thirty minutes after the fire broke out the Kyle was floating down stream burned to the water's edge, and the wrecks of the hulls of the other two boats had drifted over to the Algiers shore, where they still smoulder.

About twenty of the rescued, among whom are several ladies, were provided for upon the steamboat Louisville, and just as your correspondent left the levee two more ladies were landed from a skiff. Some of the rescued are badly burned. Both the Bodman and Exporter arrived only last night, the latter with an excursion party on board, among which was the family of her owner, Capt. Reese, of Pittsburg.

Fortunately, most of the passengers were up in town when the fire occurred, but Mrs. Reese and her daughter, with another lady, remained on board; of these two were saved by a skiff, but Mrs. Reese is supposed to have been lost. Captain Shinkle, of the Bodman, also lost his son, fourteen years of age.

The Kyle was worth about $50,000, and was insured for about $30,000 in Pittsburg offices. The Bodman was valued at about $48,000; insured in Pittsburg. The calamity has cast a gloom over the city, and the conduct of those upon the tug-boats is somewhat severely criticised by several of the eye-witnesses, who charge them with being more interested in saving other steamboats than in saving lives. In this, however, much must be allowed for prevailing excitement. The casualty was so swift and horrible as to almost paralyze any efforts.

It will be very difficult to ascertain the names of all the lost. Among them were many spectators from the shore, who went aboard the burning boats to assist in putting out the fire. Ere they could return they found themselves out in the stream enveloped in flames. One case of heroism is reported. Two women who sprang overboard succeeded in grasping a ring bolt upon the hull of the Exporter, where, partly sheltered by the guards of the boat, they clung for about fifteen minutes in full view of all on shore. In the meanwhile three skiffs made repeated but ineffectual attempts to reach them, being each time driven back by the intense heat of the flames. Just as the hundreds of breathless spectators were upon the point of abandoning hope, a long, lead-colored skiff with a single rower approached and dashed in to their side. In a few minutes it emerged in safety, having succeeded in rescuing both from watery graves. This gallant action was rewarded with a spontaneous cheer from the crowd lining the river bank. The latest estimates reduce the loss to about fifty souls. The burning hull of the Exporter is now being towed down the river by a tug-boat.

Capt. Hutchinson, of the Kyle, reports all saved upon his boat, though himself, the clerk, and one or two others are badly burned. He says that in less than three minutes from the time of discovering the fire his boat was one sheet of flame from stem to stern. To adopt an expression used by an old darkey witness of the sad affair, "They all burned like broom-corn."

It now appears that all the three boats were tied to the same ring-bolt upon the levee, and but on endeavoring to cut the Kyle's moorings all three were unfortunately severed at the same time. The river makes a rapid eddy at that spot, and they at once drifted out together, thus communicating the fire to one another. The tug-boats, Ella Wood, Nellie, and Dome, and another, were in the immediate neighborhood. The two former, it is said, lost both time and opportunity for saving life, in a vain endeaver to extinguish the fires by throwing water upon the burning boats.

NARRATIVE OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Another eye-witness to the catastrophe, an old merchant, says he arrived the place just as the boats drifted out. The forecastles of the Bodman and Exporter were then crowded with people, who just at that moment seemed for the first time to realize their danger and become panic-stricken. In a short time, he said, he saw over one hundred people struggling in the water; some jumped over with their trunks, others with barrels and pieces of freight. The skiff of which some half dozen had been attracted to the spot, immediately dashed in and commenced rescuing these people. Some were saved in this manner, others swam to floating spars and logs, but he saw, he thinks, upward of forty or fifty, among whom he distinctly recollects two women, drowned. There was a lamentable want of order or system in managing the tug-boats, otherwise, in his opinion, many more might have been saved. The scene he describes as most horrible in the extreme, both by its suddenness and its terrible nature.

One of the boats had on board a quantity of oil, which floated in flames upon the surface of the water around the struggling victims, and thus added tenfold to the horrors of the scene. Many of the rescued are severely burned about the head, and no doubt it precipitated the drowning of many.

The Kyle was owned in equal parts by Capt. Hutchison, P. S. Davidson, W. F. Davidson, and John Kyle, who are only partially insured, and had on board about a hundred tons of freight. The captain reports all hands and passengers saved.

The Exporter had on board about four hundred tons of miscellaneous freight, and the Bodmon had just finished discharging. The captain reports all hands and passengers saved, except Mrs. Musgrove and one chambermaid.

Owing to the fact of a number of people running on board the boats at the first alarm of fire, it will be some time before the full extent of the casualties can be ascertained. The closest estimates now place them between thirty and forty.

LETTER FROM GOV. BROGDEN.

The following letter from Governor Brogden, in acceptance of the invitations extended him to participate in the Centennial Celebration at Charlotte, will be read with peculiar interest at this time. We find it in the Charlotte *Observer*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., April 22, 1875.

Thos. W. Dewey, Esq., Secretary Centennial Association, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt from you of "a special invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in the city of Charlotte, on the 20th of May, 1875."

It is peculiarly appropriate and proper to celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—the first made on American soil—at the place where that great deed was done.

The citizens of Mecklenburg county first dissolved the political bands which connected them with the mother country, absolved themselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjured all political connection with that nation who had wantonly trampled on their rights and liberties. They first declared themselves a free and independent people, under the control of no power other than of their God, and the general government of Congress, to the maintenance of which independence they solemnly pledged each other their mutual co-operation, their lives, their fortunes and their most sacred honor.

The great principles of independence and liberty which were declared by the citizens of Mecklenburg one hundred years ago, have lived through all the vicissitudes and revolutions of time, in peace and war, in sunshine and storm, and they will continue to stand in all their vitality and strength as "a mighty beacon lighting glorious way" to the oppressed of other nations of the earth in their struggles for freedom.

This grand Centennial Anniversary calls for manifestations of our joy and gratitude, our patriotism and State pride. Let it be remembered that the Mecklenburg Declaration was more than twelve months in advance of our National Declaration of Independence.

The Convention which assembled in Charlotte on the 19th of May, and which declared Independence on the succeeding 20th, was convoked by Col. Thos. Polk, and there is indisputable proof of the authenticity of the Declaration then and there adopted.

In a letter written by the distinguished historian and statesman, George Bancroft, to Geo. Swain, dated London, July 4th, 1875, Mr. Bancroft states that he had himself seen and read in the British State Paper office in London, the first account of the Mecklenburg Declarstion of Independence, sent over to England by Sir James Wright, then Governor of Georgia, in a letter of the 20th of June, 1775. The newspaper thus transmitted is still preserved, and is number 498 of the *South Carolina Gazette and County Journal* of June 13th, 1775.

Let the people assemble at Charlotte on the 20th of May, and let them remember that they still live in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Allow me to tender to you and those you represent my unfeigned thanks for your kind and complimentary invitation to be present at the Centennial, and to say that I hope to be at Charlotte on that interesting occasion, to participate with the people in doing honor to the day and the memory of those who made it historic by their deeds.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob'edient servant.

C. H. BROGDEN.

For the Journal.

Railroad Gauges—Our North Carolina System.

Messrs. Editors:—Is there not very much misdirected sentiment upon the "Railroad Gauge" matter? I could well appreciate some local feeling about Raleigh and that immediate section, upon the recent change on the North Carolina Railroad, *provided* the widening should not extend to Raleigh or Goldsboro'; but then it should only be judged from a *local business* view, and not made a matter to involve "State pride and patrotism." Let us see if such an "outrage against the people and the material prosperity of the State" has been committed as is urged by your correspondent "A Citizen," in your issue of the 15th. "A Citizen" says our forefathers fixed a gauge different from all lines coming in the direction of our State, that required all freights coming into or through our State to break bulk at our border towns, thus tending to build them up, &c. I hold such "Statesmanship" to have been bad, very selfish and narrow, even when inaugurated; but I will show the bad effect of it during the war.

In the first place "A Citizen" seems to forget that that system was established when the only railroad routes in the country from North to South were *through* our State, there being none west of us to compete for freight or travel. So our 'system' was a monopoly, and monopolies are not now regarded as evidences of statesmanship. All freights and travel had to come through our State, and the matter was in the hands of our statesmen of that period to impose as much tax as they pleased upon travelers and shippers, by requiring frequent changes, transfers, &c. That such must have been an onerous tax is manifest, or the mere transfer of freight, &c., could not have tended to the "building up of our border towns." Have our "border towns," Wilmington, Charlotte, Asheville and Greensboro no more to commend them to "the trade," than such reasons as are urged by "A Citizen" for insisting on the breaking of bulk at them?

And is such the character of the "State Pride," "A Citizen" and others of his belief would have instilled into the growing youth?

Now an instance which occurred during the war, showing the then bad effects of such statesmanship. In 1863 I was appointed agent for my county (Franklin) to get salt for the people from the Virginia Salt Works. In the winters of 62 and '63 I visited the works for the purpose of my appointment. My people, as they were throughout the State, were actually and greatly suffering for want of salt. Pork-killing time was on them, and no salt, none to be had for love, "State pride, patriotism" or money. At the North Carolina department of the works I found thousands of bushels of salt, but *no transportation*. The railroads from Petersburg to the salt works were of the five foot gauge. Our roads belonging to "our State system," being the narrow (4 ft. 8½ in.) gauge, our cars could get no nearer the works than Petersburg. Our neighbors, South Carolina and Georgia, having the five foot gauge, kept cars and engines at the salt works to transport salt for their respective States. All the Virginia cars were required, and scrupulously used for the army in that State, and for her own people. Our people, owing to "our system," were entirely cut off, or dependent upon the courtesy and kindness, if I may so speak, of our neighboring States. One thousand bushels of salt was all that was gotten for the county of Franklin during that winter. Many other counties, so as larger, did not so well. Will our friend satisfy those people that the "system" established by our "forefathers" was "statesmanship"?

Again: All of the roads South and West are of the five foot gauge. There are connections of the same gauge through Tennessee, on to the great North, thus going entirely around us. Are the through shippers of the South and North so considerate as to ship freight through North Carolina, to have bulk broken, transfers, &c., and bear the expenses incident thereto, just to "build up our border towns," when they can save time and money by shipping entirely around us, as was done until recently? Is that business?

The feelings of "A Citizen" are evidently hurt, for he asks with humiliated submission, addressing himself to the "Asheville and Piedmont country press:"

"Is it right; is it manly to submit to a gross outrage upon all that our fathers held dear in the great public works projected by them? No, gentlemen, this will never do."

This "reminds me of an anecdote," as the late lamented was won't to say, which is old but apt. An old man going along one day met a boy going to mill on a horse. In one end of a bag was a bushel of corn, in the other a huge rock, to balance things. The old man suggested to the boy that he could save some "dead weight" by dividing the corn, and so arranged it. The boy rode on a distance with the "innovation" until his "patriotism" and love of the "system" of his "forefathers" aroused all his ire, whereupon he got down and put back his rock. The old man caught up with him again, and seeing the "time-honored rock," asked the boy about it. His reply was "patriotic" and "manly" to a degree. It was: "I know your way is better than mine, but daddy always carried a rock in his bag, and my grand-daddy and grea-grand-daddy before him did, and I'll be d—d if I don't mean to too." "A Citizen" must remember that this is an age of improvement and progress, and that North Carolina must take her stand beside other States in offering every inducement to trade and travel to come within her border, and to give it no excuse even to shun her or go around her. The gauge of the N. C. Road should be widened to Goldsboro, or Raleigh at least, *and at once*. This would give Raleigh and Goldsboro and their surrounding sections, another competing line to the Northern markets and ports. I undertake to say, if this widening be done through to Goldsboro, in twelve months the people of the entire middle belt of the State will be astonished that they could ever have been persuaded to oppose it.

As to Wilmington and her western connections. The roads from Wilmington to Charlotte, Charlotte to Statesville, and Statesville to Asheville are of the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, giving us a through line, without break, to your city. All to roam is in Ten-nessee, and the Morristown branch are of the five foot gauge. This will necessitate a break at Morristown, Paint Rock, or Asheville, to connect with our Wilmington road. The Spartanburg, (S. C.) road, which is now being pushed forward, is of the five foot measure, it being the same all the way to Charleston. This Charleston connection coming here and connecting with the only road north, having the same gauge of itself, what becomes of our Wilmington road then, so far as through freights are concerned? I simply throw this nut out for "A Citizen" and our Wilmington friends generally, to crack.

For my part I prefer a uniform gauge throughout the entire country, for all roads, and then let each market or port stand on its own merits for patronage. Having great confidence in the ability of Wilmington to sustain herself, I am willing to submit her to the test, in an honorable and fair competition.

Very respectfully,
ROBT. M. FURMAN.

Asheville, N. C., April 21st, 1875.

For the Journal.

The Literature of the South.

Messrs. Editors:—Let me call your attention to what our amiable and impartial neighbors on the other side of the Atlantic think of the people of the South as a literary people. As the edition (9th) of Encyclopedia Britannica, from which I quote, is just fresh from the press, and may not have reached you and your readers yet, I make the extract in full, from article "American Literature" page 719 volume Z.

"The attractive culture of the South has been limited in extent and degree. The hothouse fruit of wealth and leisure, it has never struck its root deeply into native soil. Since the Revolution days, when Virginia was the nurse of statesmen, the few thinkers of America born South of Mason and Dixon line, outnumbered by those belonging to the single State of Massachusetts, have commonly migrated to New York or Boston in search of a University training. In the world of letters at least, the Southern States have shone by reflected light; nor is it too much to say, that mainly by this connection with the North the Carolinas have been saved from sinking to the level of Mexico or the Antilles. Whether we look to India or Louisiana, it would seem that the tropical sun takes the poetic fire out of Anglo-Saxon veins, and the indolence which is the concomitant of despotism has the same unmitigating effect. Like the Spartan marshaling his hosts, the planter lounging among his slaves was made dead to art by a paralyzing sense of his own superiority. All the best trans-Atlantic literature is inspired by the spirit of confidence—often over-confidence—in labor. It has only flourished freely in free soil; and for almost all its vitality and aspirations, its comparatively scant performance and large promise, we must turn to New England. Its defects and merits are those of the national character as developed in the Northern States, and we must seek for an explanation of its peculiarities in the physical and moral circumstances which surrounded them."

It must be remembered that this is not a magazine article intended for a momentary and sensational effect, but is from the pen of an author selected by the editor of the British Encyclopedia because of his peculiar fitness for the task! That it is to be recognized among the millions of English speaking people of the world who have no means of knowing better, as a correct estimate of the literary standing of the Southern States! How long are we of the South to serve all such writers as the horrid example of the blighting effects of the sin of slavery, and pass it by unnoticed?

The article above quoted, to my mind, not only betrays culpable lack of information on the part of the author, but has in it an underlone of miserable spite against the South solely because they were slave owners.

What effect would it have on this author to tell him that the Carolinas have had their universities and their literary men of a very superior order. He would perhaps not consider Dr. Hawks or Mr. Griffith McRee historians, because he had never heard of them; neither would Judge Toomer or Judge Gaston be considered the peers of Mr. Rufus Choate, for the same reason; nor would the poems of Mr. Hayne, of Mr. Timrod, be anything more than the feeble imitations of some British celebrities. He would perhaps think that Miss Fisher's novels, or Gen'l Johnston Pettigrew's travels in Spain, or Dr. Moses Curtis' contributions to Botany, or Dr. Bachman's contributions to Natural History, or Audubon's "American Birds," simply tasks and compositions undertaken and finished under the eye of a Northern or British master. Perhaps these are the specimens which serve to show that the people of the Carolinas are a little above the level of those of Mexico or the Antilles!

But the memory of every Southern man who reads this article will recall at once a score of literary achievements, which it is not necessary to mention here. But the stupidity of our authors does not end here. In speaking of Hawthorne he thinks, (and no doubt justly, too) that after Goethe's "Elective Affinities," the "Scarlet Letters" is the best analytical novel of the century. But, go on a little farther. "His symbolic yet real characters, Hester and Pearl by the Forest brook; Dimmesdale by the Scaffold, with the red morning on his brow; the old Judge Sitting with his watch; The Cleopatra of Brook Farm plunging in the pool; Miriam and Hilda, and Donatella the Faun," are stamped in letters of fine gold on the pages of his country's literature, and the music of his quiet sentences yet lingers on the ear of sit angers as of friends. But his name remains as a warning as well as an example." Why do you suppose his name so remains? Here is the key note of the whole adverse opinion, summed up in the author's own words: "As a politician he wrecked himself with the Democratic party. He looked upon slavery as one of the evils which Providence does not leave to be remedied by human contrivances. He has no sympathy with the abolitionists and at least a half sympathy with the planters."

The truth is that to these would-be savants, all Scuto of Mason and Dixon's line is to them *terra incog.* The following admissions it would have been well to have stated just after the unjust remarks on the South; surely no one would for a moment doubt their truth. He says "We are more familiar with the Acropolis than with the Western Capitol—with Mt. Soracte than with the Catskills. Our scholars know more about Babylon than about Chicago," and he might have added more of the sources of the Nile or the Mountains of the Moon, than of the Southern States.

Should not the South be proud that her literature is not such as has made New England so famous with her trans-Atlantic friends, viz: through the Transcendental writings of Ralph Waldo Emmerson? Would it not be better to have no literature at all?—Perhaps the Encyc. Britan. may not think so, but it is to be hoped that the other contributions to this volume are not of the same unworthy character.

UUD.

Cumulative Evidence.

We give in our issue of to-day additional evidence of the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration, which ought to be able to satisfy Prof. Welling. Daniel R. Goodloe or the most eager of the notoriety hunters, who have denied it in order to get up a cheap fame. First, we have the letter of "K," a living witness, who explains why the Covenanters of 1775 could not and would not sign the Declaration, and he testifies to having heard as a witness of the proceedings of the 20th May tell with great emotion the reason he could not participate in it. 2nd.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

A VISION.

A lovely being sweet and fair,
Lips parted as in blessing,
A bright'ning halo round her hair,
Hands outstretched for caressing.

And night by night, her glad wise eyes
Enchain me their nearer glory,
With glimpse and glance of paradise,
And glad of prophetic story.

But morn by morn I wake to find
The cold and cold sorrow,
And first as far away, the kind
Dear vision called To-morrow.

Exchange.

Memorial Day.

The following is the list of Marshals on Memorial Day:

Chief Marshal—Col. F. D Hill.

Assistants—Maj. D. J. Devane, Capt. James L. Mears, Maj. J. A. Bonitz, Capt. W. R. Kenan, Capt. R. B. Willis and Messrs. Clayton Giles, W. H. Bernard, John C. Haines, Joseph Thomas, and R. Bradley Jacobi.

Our Friends in Pender

Should not feel at all discouraged at the result of the recent election in that county. The result is due to the defeat of the Democratic nominee, and not to the want of party organization, and also to the disaffection of the Radicals in consequence of county offices from outside.

All we can say to the Democratic party is, organize more completely, and overthrow if the Radical party is foreign to decision, and to the success to which she is entitled—a decision to the back bone.

Railroaders from Goldsboro.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: In furnishing officials for Railroad, Raleigh "leads the van." For the Wilmington & Weldon Road Goldsboro supplied J. W. Thompson, Esq., the worthy Secretary and Treasurer of that road; Capt. John F. Divine, the efficient Superintendent; Samuel Collier who is the clerk in Capt. Divine's office; Capt. James Knight, Master of Transportation, Mr. W. Slocumb, Agent at this place; John Crone, Road Master; Capts. Jas. C. Borden and M. K. Crawford, Conductors, and an army of subordinate officials.

Something of Interest.

In view of the very great difference of opinion among tax payers in this State, especially in some localities, respecting the right of the State to tax money on hand or on deposit and credits, the Treasurer of the State has issued a letter of instructions to county commissioners and township trustees calling their attention to the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, June term '73, in the case of Raffin against the Commissioners of Orange, in which the liability of these subjects to taxation is shown. The circular has gone forth and fortunate owners of money and solvent credits must take due heed.

Superior Court.

This tribunal resumed its labors Monday morning, at the usual hour, the following cases were disposed of during the day:

State vs. Patrick Hohn, William Hoha, Burwell Whitehead, Wesley Childers, Charles Sparkman and Jonah Headworth, for unlawful assembly. Jury sat it out.

State vs. Henry Wilson, for burglary. The defendant, who is a colored man, is the party who was arrested for the burglary of H. G. Hennegan's dwelling and store on the night of the 6th inst. The jury, all of whom were colored, in their verdict, found the defendant guilty of the felony and burglary in the manner and form as charged in the bill of indictment.

State vs. John Mott, for larceny. Found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. Nathan Scott, for larceny. Found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County Work House.

State vs. Wesley Morse, for assault and battery. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Bonny S. Harrell, for assault and battery. Case continued.

State vs. William B. Beatty *alias* William B. Hamilton, for larceny. Found guilty and sentenced to six years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

The following cases were disposed of in this Court Tuesday:

State vs. Thos. C. McIlhenny, for a nuisance. This was a case in which Col. McIlhenny, as owner of Green's Mill Pond, was indicted at the instance of a number of residents in the lower part of the city, who alleged that, in their belief, much of the sickness which had prevailed in that section was caused by this pond. The case was tried and given to the jury who soon returned with a verdict of not guilty.

State vs. Charles Hassley, for larceny. Jury still out.

State vs. Joe Bowie, *alias* Sandy Lane, for larceny. Verdict of guilty rendered and defendant sentenced to three years imprisonment in the County Work House.

The following is a summary of the cases disposed of in this Court Wednesday:

A. H. VanBokkelen *et al* vs. W. P. Canaday, *et al*., in regard to the government of the City of Wilmington. Judgment in favor of the plaintiffs. Appeal asked and granted to Supreme Court. This case is reported in full elsewhere in our columns.

State vs. William Stewart, for larceny. Verdict of guilty rendered and defendant sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor, in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. John Giles, for larceny. Verdict of guilty rendered and defendant sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor, in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. Jerry Forbes, for larceny. Verdict not guilty.

Two civil cases were tried and six cases were removed to Pender county for trial.

Mr. Ramsay at Smithville.

Mr. Theo. N. Ramsay lectured in the Methodist Church at Smithville on Friday night and organized Cape Fear Lodge of Good Templars with forty-five elected members. The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing quarter, viz: Rev. T. P. England, W. C. T.; Mrs. Maggie Wescott, W. V. T.; Rev. W. R. Ferguson, W. C. C. Morse, F. W. C. T.; Miss Kate Stuart, W. S.; Miss Lizzie Smith, W. T.; A. G. Howard, W. F. S.; Mrs. Elizabeth Pinner, W. L. G.; W. W. Burk, W. O. G.; Miss Esta Walker, R. H. S.; Miss Bettie Wescott, L. H. S.; Rev. N. M. Ray, L. D.; John Woodlock, W. M.; Elijah Piver, W. D. M.; W. J. Potter, W. A. S.

Mr. Ramsay will lecture at Whiteville to-morrow (Monday night) and at Bladenboro Tuesday night.

The Raleigh Capital puts its first page in full mourning for Dr. W. B. McKee.

The Reidsville News says: The residence of Mr. T. J. Rhodes, of Guilford, was destroyed by fire on Monday, together with all of his furniture.

A Heavy Item.

If you write down the figure 5 and twenty-one ciphers, and call the units tons, that is, they say, the weight of this world of ours. For instance, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. If there were some unit of weight that represented a milliard of tons, there would be five thousand milliards of that weight.

Pic Nic at Polkton.

We return thanks to Messrs. L. L. Polk, P. A. Hoyle and W. F. Crump, Committee, for an invitation to attend a Sunday School Pic Nic to be given at Polkton, on Saturday, the 22d day of May. If not able to be present with our friends in the flesh we will certainly be there in the spirit and we wish them a day of much enjoyment.

The Press Ball.

A meeting of the members of the several Committees having charge of the Ball to be given to the Press Association of North Carolina, on the evening of the 12th of May, is called for this, Thursday, at 6 o'clock p. m. in the old Library Room, on Front street. All are earnestly requested to attend.

The following are the names of the members of the said Committees:

General Committee—Chas. D. Myers, E. W. Kerchner, W. H. Green, M. P. Taylor, E. S. Nash, J. H. Watters, O. McK. Holmes, W. A. Williams, R. W. Andrews, A. E. London, Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., W. B. Binford and Jas. H. Hill.

Reception Committee—W. L. De Rosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce; D. R. Murchison, President of the Produce Exchange; H. H. Munson, President of the Board of Trade.

Honorary Committee—Hon. Geo. Davis, Hon. Wm. A. Wright, Hon. A. M. Waddell, Hon. O. P. Meares, O. G. Parsley, Jr., Col. Robt. Strange, and Col. W. L. Saunders.

A Sad Case of Drowning.

The entire community was shocked and grieved yesterday afternoon to learn that Mr. William R. Price, a young man only 21 years of age, and a son of the late Dr. Wm. J. Price, had been drowned in the river a short distance below the city. The news was at first subject to some doubts, and there were hopes that it was a false report, but these were soon dispelled, and the sad fact was realized by all.

Mr. Price was in the employ of Messrs. Vick & Meares, and left the office yesterday morning, in company with Capt. Cooper, of the British brigantine *Elizabeth Taylor*, for Col. McIlhenny's plantation, in Brunswick county, a short distance below the city, on a matter of business. They went down in a small sail boat, in which there were two bags of salt for ballast. The wind was blowing pretty fresh all of the way down, and when opposite the mouth of Brunswick river, about four miles below the city, the boat was struck by a squall and capsized.

Capt. Cooper and Mr. Price clung to the boat and endeavored to right her but they could not get the mast out and the weight of the mast and the sail and the ballast, together with that of the two men clinging to her, carried the boat several feet below the surface of the water, although it would slowly rise again whenever relieved of the weight of Mr. Price and Captain Cooper. Finally, seeing no prospect of righting the boat, Mr. Price announced his intention of trying to swim to the shore which was distant from them about a quarter of a mile. He had one of his coat tightly around him and boldly struck out followed, in a very short time, by Capt. Cooper. When about half the distance had been accomplished, Capt. Cooper then being a short distance ahead, Mr. Price complained of giving out and stated that he was sinking. Capt. Cooper, who was himself almost completely exhausted, exhorted him to hold on and that they would soon reach the shore. The next time he looked behind him Mr. Price had disappeared.

A colored man by the name of Joe Waddell was witnessed the accident from the shore and as soon as he could get a boat ready had put out to their assistance but it was on the opposite side of the river to that from which they were swimming and he was too late to rescue Mr. Price. He took charge of Capt. Cooper, and brought him up to the city where he arrived about 5 o'clock, confirming the rumors of the said event which had already reached the city.

Mr. Price was a young man whose loss will be deeply felt by all who knew him. Correct in his deportment, prompt and thorough in everything he undertook and a young man of pure principles and upright deportment, he had made many friends with both young and old, who join with the bereaved ones of the home circle in deploring his untimely death.

For the Journal.

The Election in Pender County

Messrs. Editors:—Please publish the enclosed editorial from the Dublin *Record*, setting forth some of the reasons of the recent victory of the Radicals in that county. The article is timely and true, but does not set forth *all* the causes of the victory.—There is a misapprehension on the part of some, and a misrepresentation on the part of enemies of Pender, as to this election. There were nearly three hundred more Radical votes polled at this election in Pender than there were in the same new county territory last August, and yet it is well know that every Radical in that same territory voted for Judge Russell except the present Radical Sheriff elect for Pender. Where then did these Radical votes come from? Not from the Conservative ranks, as is well known, except two or three in each township.—Fact is there has been found, as careful investigation proves, that about one hundred and fifty Democrats in Pender remained at home or did not vote as all because of reasons mainly given in this editorial from the *Record*.—These Radical voters aforesaid, of nearly three hundred were mainly imported from other counties, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Brunswick, &c. The work of colonizing had been going on for weeks, and probably never before in Eastern North Carolina did the registration books of any county swell faster and larger with the names of negroes who suddenly claimed to be citizens, than did the main registration books of Pender county in this extraordinary election. In one township about seventy eight new names were added, and only five or six of these were whites and Conservatives. Still, it is well known that the number of *bona fide* negro settlers in that township is smaller now than it was last August. About four or five of the following office rs were elected and installed for the ensuing quarter, viz: Rev. T. P. England, W. C. T.; Mrs. Maggie Wescott, W. V. T.; Rev. W. R. Ferguson, W. C. C. Morse, F. W. C. T.; Miss Kate Stuart, W. S.; Miss Lizzie Smith, W. T.; A. G. Howard, W. F. S.; Mrs. Elizabeth Pinner, W. L. G.; W. W. Burk, W. O. G.; Miss Esta Walker, R. H. S.; Miss Bettie Wescott, L. H. S.; Rev. N. M. Ray, L. D.; John Woodlock, W. M.; Elijah Piver, W. D. M.; W. J. Potter, W. A. S.

Mr. Ramsay will lecture at Whiteville to-morrow (Monday night) and at Bladenboro Tuesday night.

TRUTH.

April 26, 1875.

THE PENDER ELECTION.

At the request of a friend, who is a sterling Democrat, and who did his duty in Pender, we publish, this week a communication from W. T. B. which appeared in the JOURNAL of the 14th. Our correspondent says that all the writer has said is true. We were hopeful of a favorable result until we heard of the divisions amongst the Conservatives, then we despaired. There can be no party success, when there is want of union, activity and enthusiasm. Organization is as necessary to success as discipline is to the success of an army. And, when properly organized and drilled, unceasing activity and enthusiastic support of men and measures are also necessary. There were none of these requisites in Pender. The Convention which assembled, acted harmoniously and nominated good men; but those nominated, with few exceptions, not only failed to arouse any enthusiasm, but absolutely refused or failed to engage in the work at all. How could success be expected when the chosen standard-bearers failed to go forward and by their zeal and activity arouse the party for the conflict? Some men did their whole duty—Dr. Satchwell, C. V. Hines, Col. Moore, G. F. Walker and others—but all everybody else could do could not make amends for the inactivity and lukewarmness of the nominees. Then again there were differences about the location of the county site, which the Democrats permitted to distract the party and divide its strength. A place ought to have been nominated as well as the candidates for the offices. Then there ought to have been such devotion to party, and zeal for its success as would have brought enthusiastic support for its men and measures. Alas for Pender and the Conservatives of Pender! All lost by divisions, and carelessness, and want of zeal and energy.

But the county must not fail. And it may be that the officers elect cannot give the necessary bonds, and that Conservatives will be appointed and so the party control and manage the government of the new county. We hope this may be so. The Conservatives ought, by no means and for no consideration, to go on one of their bonds. Democrats, we hope, will hold themselves entirely above them, and utterly refuse to aid them in any way or have anything to do with them.

But if the Radical officers elect do bond and fill the offices now the Conservatives can rally and put things right hereafter. And the Legislature can afford relief from any oppression on account of misloc ation of county seat, so that the county need not and must not fail.

The sad fate of Pender ought to teach the Democrats everywhere to be united, to throw aside all ther petty differences, to be faithful to party organization, and to work with an enthusiastic zeal for party success. These conditions will give success unless the majority in opposition renders the case hopeless, and even then they will oftentimes accomplish wonders. Let Democrats everywhere heed the lesson.—*Duplin Record*.

STATE NEWS.

At Person Street M. E. Church in Raleigh, on Sunday morning, seven persons joined the church and the collection taken up amounted to $500.

The Hickory Press says: There is a prophet in Catawba who has hauled a lot of old stumps and logs in his orchard to burn on the 8th of May to keep the frost from killing his fruit.

The Raleigh Capitol says: Mr. S. J. Stevens, Professor of Natural Sciences, Mathematics, &c., in the Peace Institute, of this city, recently afflicted with paralysis of the brain, died at his residence on Halifax street yesterday at 6 o'clock, p. m.

The Raleigh Sentinel learns that Capt. DeMott, of Sanford, in Moore county, has determined to move to New York City and establish there a whole sale milk depot and to run in connection thereto a cheese factory.

The Graham Gleaner, in speaking of the recent cold snap, says: On Sunday, in a few hours in the middle of the day, water that had been thrown upon an out building to protect it from fire, formed icicles six inches long. We have found no one old enough to tell us of weather so severe so late in the season in this latitude before.

The Raleigh News of Sunday's date publishes a large map, drawn by Prof. Cooke, as illustration of the railway system in North Carolina. Its accompanying comments, relative to the rupture of that system in the recent change of guage, are lengthy and interesting.

The Raleigh Capital says: The impression that the recent Legislature had passed a bill giving commutation to State soldiers of the late Confederacy for the loss of their arms, a large number are preparing to visit the city in order to take advantage of the supposed act. Several have already arrived and met with bitter disappointment. No such act was announced passed both bodies of the Legislature.

The Hickory Press says: From the 1st of December, 1874, to April 20th, 1875, 140 days, Hickory shipped 430 barrels of eggs. These barrels contained on an average 80 dozen, which makes 35,120 dozen eggs furnished to other localities. Many of these eggs were sold at 45 cents per dozen, but on an average of 24 cents per dozen, would amount to $8,424 80.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Old man Tommie Ferguson died in this county last Saturday in Oak Grove township aged 87 years. The writer made pleasing reference to uncle Tommie last Summer as to the agility with which he could run a race with the youngest man, and he went the rounds of the press as a dead shot with a rifle. It was all even so, but alas, uncle Tommie has run his last race.

The Raleigh News says: The following delegates to the Cotton States Congress, which will meet in this city on the 13th of July, have been appointed:

For the State at Large—N. W. Woodfin, Geo. D. H. Hill, J. B Stickney, A. H. Gilliam, J. D. Whitford, Giles Mebane, Wm. Johnston, T. M. Holt, Col. J. L. Bridgers, Dr. G. W. Graham and Capt. R. T. Fulghum.

Congressional Districts—Jesse J. Yeates, Wm. A Graham, B. M. Collins, J. C. Wooten, R. K. Bryan, D. McMillan, L. J. Haughton, M. Bledsoe, Jas. C. Williamson, W. B Meares, Wm. S Harris, Jasper Stowe, J. D Click, Dr. M. L. Chunn, J. J. Erwin, Jas. M. Greenlee, J. L. McElroy, E. T. Kirby and the officers of the State Grange.

The Raleigh Capital says: On Friday evening, on Blount Avenue, Mr. A D Jenkins, son of Treasurer Jenkins, with a friend was taking an airing; he was followed by Mr. Lyman, a son of Bishop Lyman, who was accompanied by his sister. Mr. Jenkins was driving at a rapid pace on the beautiful street, followed equally as quick by Mr. Lyman, when upon reaching the residence of Mrs. Sasser, the bolt holding in place one of the shafts of the buggy of Mr. Lyman came out, letting the swing e tree down upon the heels of the rapid charger, who at once broke into a run at full tilt, which was continued for one hundred yards or more, until his horseship landed the buggy against a post in front of the office of Dr. Little, pitching its occupants headlong to the distance of twenty feet upon the ground and badly smashing the buggy. Miss L. was considerably stunned while Mr. L. received a terrible jar. Miss L was immediately taken into the office of Dr. Little, where restoratives were promptly applied, and she was shortly relieved and taken home. We are glad to know neither of them were seriously injured.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of some of the Diseases Produced by It.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of appoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for Liver Complaint and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.

Americans are a Nation of Dyspeptics.

We live fast, dissipate and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every kind of liver-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters will remove the evil effects, and the recovered patient, with pure, vitalized electrical blood flowing through his veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which added to experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. 4w

Appointments.

For the information of our readers we publish the appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., for his second round of Quarterly Meetings in the Wilmington District:

Wilmington, at Front Street, May 1st and 2nd.

Bladen, C. F. Mission, at Deem's Chapel, May 8th and 9th.

Elizabeth, May 15th and 16th.

Whiteville, at Fair Bluff, May 29th and 30th.

Topsail, June 5th and 6th.

Onslow, June 12th and 13th.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Statesville	April 27
Bath	" 29
Zion Church, Beaufort Co	" 30
Washington	May 2
Jamesville	" 4
Williamston	" 5
Hamilton	" 6
Scotland Neck	" 8

MARRIED.

In Richmond county, on the morning of the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. M. COVINGTON to Miss MOLLIE WALL.

DIED.

Very suddenly, on the morning of the 22d of April, 1875, GEORGE WILLIAM LENNON, son of Alfred and Paul Lennon, aged 16 years and 7 months. He was a most exemplary and worthy lad.

SPECIAL.

THE nebbiest collar you can wear is the Warwick. It's the stylish width this season. Ask for it at the furnishing stores.

In spite of your teeth,
Both above and beneath,
Being right in enamel'd and thin,
They will never break down,
Nor turn yellow nor brown,
If the SOZODONT'S daily brushed in

without doubt hundreds of people who will read this item are suffering with Kidney Disease in some form, which might be cured with a bottle or two of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used internally. Why not try it?

Parson's Purgative Pills, which are now being extensively sold in this State, are purely Vegetable, and are mild and gentle in their operation. One is a dose. Good qualities, certainly.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have and indeed performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption profess only to relieve, which is a somewhat dangerous thing in all cases, and fatal in nearly every consumptive patient. It must be got at, and that then only effect a cure. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a *substantial and unpronounced* remedy, in every consumptive takes at least one paper, of course. He takes two papers because (1) it is his interest, now and then, and (2) it is his interest—giving a great bargain—and then sometimes (feel sick, perhaps, very much sometimes, then) he quits. This use of the two papers of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which create health-giving appetites. They are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 4w

$20 **Daily to Agents.** $5 new articles. Just out. Best Family paper in America, with wood cuts. Circulars free. AM. AGENCY CO., 300 Broadway, N. Y. 4w

TO MAKE MONEY Read Every Word. **ENOUGH**

in the next three months to keep you a year, any unemployed person between the ages of 16 and 60 should take an agency for the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, a large, sparkling, literary and family paper, ($2.50 a year) juicy, instructive and amusing. Has 12 pages full of beautiful pictures. Don't fail to send for circular containing the choicest reading matter. JAMES PARTON, contributing editor. Like that great English paper the *London Illustrated News*, it is *highly moral*, but utterly unsectarian and non-political. During a year it furnishes over 1,000 pictures and the equal of 800 octavo volumes of reading matter. **IT GIVES AWAY**, extra each week, a large chromo (12 inches by 16), 17x24 inches. These are exquisite *facsimiles* of the finest steel engravings, on heavy tinted paper, with margins, and ready for framing, and are *truly a fine art gallery every year*. Besides, each subscriber is presented with the chromo, 42-60 P. S. Frank and Flowers (size 2x2½ feet, in 27 or colors, painted by Ramsey. *Not only the largest and finest premium ever given, but the most wonderfully beautiful chromo ever produced.* It is just the picture for which everybody has been waiting—larger and finer than any other, at half the usual cost. The success of the 1,000 dollar Holiday Prize, received proves this. So complete, so progressive, so full of useful as well as entertaining matter is this paper, that we venture to say that to every thinking observant American, a year's subscription (costs $2.50) is in actual use of value, worth fifty dollars. **AGENTS**.—This combination is unequaled. It is a *substantial and unprecedented* success. Every go ahead American takes at least one paper, of course. He takes two papers because (1) it is his interest, now and then, and (2) it is the best—giving a great bargain—and then sometimes (feel sick, perhaps, very much sometimes, then) he quits. This use of the two papers of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which create health-giving appetites. They are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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Notice.

Certificate No. 269, dated November 9th, 1869, for fifteen shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, in the name of David Godwin, having been lost, application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company for a duplicate.

T. G. DREW, Asm'r.
w4t*

Country Merchants

CAN FIND THE LARGEST AND MOST complete stock of Snuff wand and at the lowest prices in the city, at the Old Established Hardware House of

JOHN DAWSON,
Nos. 19, 20 and 21 Market Street.

april 26 2p

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION
—AND—
SHIPPING MERCHANTS
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

April 29, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The weather having become pleasant and seasonable there is, on the whole, a more cheerful feeling in financial and commercial circles, and from now to the end of the season business is likely to be more active, though it undoubtedly will disappoint the expectations of the more sanguine. The hard times of the last two years have not been wholly without compensating influences. They have inculcated some wholesome lessons, which, if they be not too speedily forgotten, will be of great benefit to the mercantile and trading classes. There is likely to be less unwise speculation and overtrading, and a better husbanding of resources in the future, than before the panic. In fact, trade bids fair to be regulated pretty much in accordance with demand and supply. If, in the recent past, we have not done as large a business as formerly, we have learned, and are learning, the important lesson of living more upon our home resources.

Our foreign export trade during the week has been fully up to last week. The shipments were as follows: Cotton 2,008 bales, spirits turpentine 3,316 casks, rosin 21,939 bbls., crude turpentine 125 bbls., tar 4,542 bbls., against: cotton 619 bales, spirits turpentine 3,914 casks, rosin 22,704 bbls., tar 4,202 bbls., and crude turpentine 14 bbls. for last week.

Ocean freights have been as active this week as last, but the supply of tonnage offering has not been so large. The rates direct are unchanged, and several charters have been taken at 4s. 3d. on rosin and 6s. 3d. on spirits turpentine.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—The inactivity in demand for cotton noted for the previous week has continued to prevail during the week just closed. Sellers have found it especially difficult to place current receipts with orders to sell on arrival, at anything like satisfactory prices. A large proportion of stocks here are withheld from market, so that the transactions for the week were extremely light. At the close today, quotations are entirely nominal.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	12 bales.
Saturday	46 "
Monday	179 "
Tuesday	10 "
Wednesday	24 "
Thursday	344 "

Being a total of 615 bales, against 695 bales for last week. The exports were 2,008 bales, and the stock in yard and afloat is 1,468 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 22,190 bales, against 37,769 bales last week, 41,156 bales the previous week and 38,531 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,296,846 bales, against 3,545,508 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 248,662 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 41,666 bales, of which 34,926 were to Great Britian, 6,662 to France, and 3,578 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 569,083 bales.

The following are the official nominal quotations to-day:

Ordinary	13 cents
Good Ordinary	14¼ "
Low Middling	15 "
Middling	15¾ "
Good Middling	15¾ "

ROSIN—The improved tone, to which we referred last week, seems to be very well sustained, and few, if any holders are willing to operate, except upon a basis of about former figures, though all reasonable bids for Strained receive attention, and the evident policy is to keep stocks moving. The aggregate stock is reduced, the shipments both coastwise and foreign for the week reaching upwards of 22,000 bbls. The receipts are moderate for the time of year, and very few lots of new Rosin are being received. There has been also considerable trading in futures to cover short contracts, but as a general thing, the transactions and figures paid were kept *sub rosa*. Fine Rosins have been in active demand and considerable has changed hands at the quotations given below. Foreign freights are active at 4s. 3d. direct, and the supply of tonnage at hand is fair. At the close to-day, Strained is firmer and closes at $1 65 per bbl.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—Sales of 500 bbls good strained at $1 65, and 50 bbls pale and extra pale at $5 to $5 62½ per bbl.

Saturday—Sales of 1,000 bbls strained at $1 60, and 1,000 bbls. good strained at $1 65 ₱ bbl.

Monday—Sales of 1,000 bbls strained at $1 65 ₱ bbl.

Tuesday—Sales of 600 bbls strained at $1 60, and 1,000 bbls do. at $1 62½ ₱ bbl.

Wednesday—Sales of 1,500 bbls strained at $1 65, 500 bbls. do. delivered at $1 65, 210 bbls good strained at $1 65 and 500 bbls. good strained, at $1 70 per bbl.

Thursday—Sales of 1000 bbls strained at $1 65 ₱ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 14,579 bbls, against 10,410 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 21,039 bbls against 22,704 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 5,000 bbls against 57,364 bbls for last week.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 65
Good Strained	1 70
No. 2	1 75
Extra No. 2	1 80
Low No. 1	2 20@2 25
No. 1	2 75@3 25
Extra No. 1	3 25@4 50
Low Pale	4 75@5 00
Pale	5 50@5 75
Window Glass	6 00@6 25
Water White	6 50@7 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. — The Spirits Turpentine market generally lacks vitality, and the past week has failed to develope any very encouraging features. There were no transactions on Thursday of last week, or on Friday of last week, but on Saturday the market opened at 33 cents. The balance of the week it continued in a dull and inactive state and no animation seemed to exist, in fact the small sales did not hardly admit of quotations. To-day at the close, however, there is a somewhat better demand and the market is reported officially as closing steady at 32½ cents.

The receipts for the week were 1,802 casks, against 2,205 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 3,319 casks, against 3,914 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 3,566 casks against 5,110 casks for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	No sales reported.			
Saturday	250 casks at	33 cts.	per gal.	
Monday	200 "	33	"	"
Tuesday	35 "	33	"	"
Wed'sday	100 "	33	"	"
Do	*50 "	33½	"	"
Thursday	No sales reported.			

*City distilled.

CRUDE TURPENTINE. — The events of the week in the Crude Turpentine market have not been very important in the sense that importance consists of change, but there has been no increase of demand, and prices were slow. Virgin has been the only grade which has submitted to a decline. On Monday the above quality reacted to $3 60 ₱ bbl. The receipts have been moderately large and distillers are kept pretty well supplied. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 60 for Hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and $3 60 for Virgin.

The receipts for the week were 4 649 bbls, against 2,719 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 125 bbls, against 14 for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 5,155 bbls. against 6,052 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	500	1 65	2 55	4 30
Saturday	600	1 65	2 55	4 30
Monday	505	1 65	2 55	3 60
Tuesday	1,320	1 65	2 55	3 90
Wed'y	350	1 65	2 55	3 60
Thursday	250	1 75	2 65	3 60

TAR—The firmer tone on Tar noted in our last, seems to be pretty well sustained and full former rates are quite positively insisted upon. The export demand has been good and the stock has been considerably decreased by large foreign shipments. The receipts continue in fair proportion, but we learn from reliable sources that the stock in the country is pretty much all been sent in, and very little is being manufactured; producers generally turning their attention to agricultural pursuits. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 1,615 bbls. against 1,237 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 4,542 bbls. against 4,202 bbls. for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 9,444 bbls against 12,371 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 bbls at	$1 75	per bbl
Saturday	150 " "	1 75	"
Monday	200 " "	1 75	"
Tuesday	112 " "	1 75	"
Wednesday	175 " "	1 75	"
Thursday	100 " "	1 75	"

GRAIN—Most of the week there was a light supply of the leading articles of grain, and outwardly there was not much business doing, but there has been a good trade and the markets generally have exhibited more firmness. CORN—There were four cargo arrivals, and the sales during the week were as follows: Schr A G Midyette, 1,505 bushels sold at 96 cents; Schr Lena, 1,300 bushels sold at 96 cents; Schr B M Filton, 1,800 bushels sold on private terms, and the Schr Mary, 1,622 bushels was taken into store. Cargo quotations show an advance of 1 cent over last week. There were sales during the week of two lots by rail which sold, including bags, at $1 01 to $1 02½. At the close cargo quotations are firm at 96 cents.

The receipts for the week show a further decline and were as follows: From Baltimore, 1,261 bushels; from New York, 2,000 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon R R, 1,000 bushels. The following are the quotations from store to-day: Yellow and mixed corn $1 05 to $1 07½c. and white mealing 107½@$1 10 ₱ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ₱ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present good; cow and clay sell at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bushel, and $1 25@$1 35 for white ₱ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 10 @ $1 12½ ₱ bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS — The market for Provisions here this week has been very active, and under advices of a steady improvement at the West it has throughout been strong and buoyant in tone with a sharp advance of prices all round. North Carolina bacon continues in good demand with larger receipts than usual this week, and an active market. Quotations are a fraction better but no decided advance is noted.

To-day the quotations for meats are as follows:

North

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

EVA TOUHILL.

Who's not heard of Eva Touhill,
Munster's richest, proudest jewel—
Queen of America's lovely maidens,
Cork colleens and Galway girls—
With her slender shape that's swimmin'
Like a swan among the women;
With her voice of silver cadence
And her crown of clustering curls?

Eva Touhill! Eva Touhill!
Sure you're just one glorious jewel!
Lit with lovely, dying flushes
From delightful lip to brow.
Now in dreams your eyes they dazzle,
Now with joy they dance and sparkle;
Now your cheek is lustre in its shine.
Drowned in mingled laughter tone.

But your beauty, Eva Touhill,
Is no pale, false ad cruel,
Nor the rebel-rosy, cruel fire
That the ruin from it is;
No, it's more the sweet splendor,
Our fair eyes can ne'er render
Cruelly, for it is wedded
Unto heart as pure as true.

Eva Touhill! Eva Touhill!
Sure you're just one glorious jewel!
Lit with lovely, dying flushes
From delightful lip to brow.
Now in dreams your eyes they dazzle,
Now with joy they dance and sparkle;
Now your cheek is lustre in its shine,
Drowned in mingled laughter tone.

Irish Sentinel.

Judge Reed.

The Raleigh *News* says: Judge Reed conducted a prayer meeting in Wilmington a few evenings since. In this way He (Heaven) is often lately selecting some of the infamous slanders attempted to be fastened to Tom during the last heated campaign.

Change of Schedule.

As a matter of interest to our traveling citizens, we will state that in consequence of the west bound train of the North Carolina road last Monday, the train now arrives at Goldsboro at 10:30 a. m., and returning leaves Goldsboro at 6 o'clock, p. m.

New Counties.

We are informed by telegraph that no new counties can be established in the present session. It is five days old and the Constitutional limit is ten days. Those who are in the habit of handling money should look out for it.

Postponements on Account of Weather.

The Charlotte *Observer*, in response to numerous enquiries, states that the latest dates from that city will not have any effect, whatever, towards postponing the Centennial Celebration. It is very distinctly stated that it is to be held on the 20th inst., rain or shine, and that the Commissioners have determined to have no postponements. They have done so much for the Centennial and have at last got it started, and they will.

On the Stump.

James McWilliams, a white man who resided in Lincolnton, was killed on the train between Lincolnton and Newton on Thursday morning last. He was evidently confined to his berth by sickness, and was found dead in his bed. He was a brother of Mr. Wm. McWilliams, who resides near Lincolnton, and was on his way to visit him. He had been in the employment of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company for a number of years, having been a faithful and efficient conductor.

The Beethoven Concert.

From the Raleigh *Visitor*, a paper published in the interest of the colored people, we clip the following:

He had met and known and loved and honored North Carolinians in all of his public life, whether in the camp or in the council halls. As a Southern man he was proud of the record which they had made for themselves during the war but more especially that which had pertained to them since the war in redeeming this proud old Commonwealth from the hands of the spoiler. He said that it had been charged on the floor of the U. S. Senate that he had uttered conciliatory sentiments at Concord that he dare not speak at the South. In response to this charge he would say here to-day that he had asserted in New Hampshire that the South had been, was now and forever would be ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to the people of the Northern States.

Gen. Gordon likened the South to the suffering patriarch Job; like him they were afflicted but patient; they had lost lands and houses and friends and families but they were faithful and constant unto the end; Job was filled with boils and scabs and sores and the people of the South had been overrun with scallawags and carpet-baggers. Only, in one respect, did they differ—even in his worst extremity the devil did'nt set up Job's servants over him. It was the speaker's great privilege to be the bearer this day of glad tidings to the people. He had been among the people of the North, and everywhere could be heard the mutterings of the doom that was sure to overtake those who had abused the privileges of power and had sunk all of the instincts and teachings of patriotism in their panderings to self, and when the first Centennial of American Independence dawns, the flag of a free people would float from the dome of the Capitol.

Gen. Gordon concluded with an eloquent appeal to the people to stand fast by the principles that they had so happily maintained here in the Old North State, and to go on conquering and to conquer in the great cause of constitutional liberty.

At the close of his remarks, Gen. Gordon retired to the reading room of the Purcell House, where a number of gentlemen availed themselves of the privilege of an introduction and a kindly and cordial grasp of the hand of the gallant Southerner. He left here on the Southern train last evening with many expressions of regret

State Agricultural Journal.

This journal has changed hands, Col. John D. Whitford having become the purchaser, by whom it will be conducted at no distant day. At present, Mr. C. F. Harris, of the Concord *Sun*, remains in editorial charge. The *Journal* retains the full endorsement of the State Grange as the recognized organ. We cordially welcome Col. Whitford to the fraternity and hope that all of his ways hereafter will be ways of pleasantness and that all of his paths may be those of peace—but we doubt it.

Superior Court.

The case of Charles E. Dibble, who was charged with embezzlement of the funds of the Singer Manufacturing Company, was concluded Friday, the second day of the trial. The witnesses for the defence were examined during the forenoon, and the afternoon was taken up with the arguments of counsel and the charge of the Judge to the jury. About dark the case was given to the jury, and after a short absence they returned and rendered a verdict of not guilty. This verdict was received with many demonstrations of delight by Mr. Dibble's friends, who crowded around him in the Court Room with their congratulations, and finally wound up by carrying him thence on their shoulders.

The case excited much interest in the community, and the Court Room was thronged with interested spectators. Solicitor Norment, Hon. George Davis, Col. Robert Strange and Marsden Bellamy, Esq., appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. Adam Empie, John L. Holmes and M. London for the defence.

GENERAL GORDON.

Visit of Senator Jno. B Gordon, of Georgia, to Wilmington—Serenade at the Purcell House—Gen Gordon's Response.

We announced yesterday that Gen John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator from Georgia, was expected in the city. He arrived here in the morning on the Northern train and put up at the Purcell House, where many of our prominent citizens called on him during the forenoon. As it was announced that his visit to the city would necessarily be a very short one, the Cornet Band concluded to serenade him during the afternoon. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the Band arrived in front of the Purcell House, and after playing several fine airs, the distinguished Georgian appeared accompanied by Hon. A. M. Waddell.

Gen. Gordon was very happily introduced by Col. Waddell as one well known by his deeds on the field and his course in the Senate Chamber to the people of the South; but not as General nor yet as Senator, would he introduce him, but simply as John B Gordon, of Georgia.

Gen. Gordon, in response to this introduction, spoke for about fifteen minutes. We only regret that we are not able to produce here ever word that was said; we took no notes, and must therefore report entirely from memory.

Gen. Gordon thanked the people for the cordial welcome that had been extended to him in his first visit to our beautiful city. Yet he did not feel as though he was addressing strangers. The ties of a common past, with its sufferings, its trials and its terrible tribulations, were the links that bound the people of the South together and made them all brothers. Besides, he was almost a North Carolinian by birth. His father, when a boy, had courted some of the beauties of the historic old county of Wilkes, and if he had married one of them he (General Gordon) would, in that case, have been born in North Carolina. As it was, he was fully persuaded in his own mind that that if he had not been born in Georgia he would have been in North Carolina.

He had met and known and loved and honored North Carolinians in all of his public life, whether in the camp or in the council halls. As a Southern man he was proud of the record which they had made for themselves during the war but more especially that which had pertained to them since the war in redeeming this proud old Commonwealth from the hands of the spoiler. He said that it had been charged on the floor of the U. S. Senate that he had uttered conciliatory sentiments at Concord that he dare not speak at the South. In response to this charge he would say here to-day that he had asserted in New Hampshire that the South had been, was now and forever would be ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to the people of the Northern States.

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Wilmington to Charlotte.

On last Friday afternoon, during the prevalence of the fire in Charlotte, Col. Fremont sent offices telegrams to at 4:30, asking if they needed assistance, and offering to send up a fire steamer at once, and on at 5:20, stating that Capt. P. G. Robinson, of the Steamer *Little Giant*, had offered his services.

To these Mayor Davidson replied at a late hour, tendering thanks for the offer made, stating that assistance was not needed, as the fire was then under the control of the Charlotte fire department.—*Will Journal.*

We desire to return the thanks of the citizens of Charlotte for the exhibition of that brotherly love and affection which has ever been the course of our sister "C ty by the Sea," towards the Centennial City. While we were unable to utilize the kind offer of the Wilmingtonians on Friday last, we are nevertheless filled with gratitude, and look forward to the day when we shall be able to reciprocate the generous kindness, should the occasion ever arise. May our sister city never need the same kind of help that we needed on Friday last, but may she be spared the ravages of the "fire fiend."—*Charlotte Observer.*

Rail Fare.

The railroads from Washington to Charleston via Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, Wilmington, Florence, &c., have agreed to return delegates free upon paying full fare going to the Southern Baptist

STATE NEWS.

Big temperance celebration in Clinton to-day.

The Western North Carolina Rail Road is to be sold at Salsbury on June 22d.

C. H. Dunston, the well-known Raleigh barber, is lecturing in Richmond, his subject being the "Life of General Lee."

The Greensboro Patriot says: As we go to press we learn that the dwelling of Thos. J. Rhodes, at Summerfield, with all his furniture, was consumed by fire yesterday at 12 o'clock.

The Magnolia Record says: A youth named Faison Shaw, residing with Mr. Mathew J. Faison, killed a young negro man last week unintentionally no doubt, as it is said he struck him with an ordinary walking-cane on the back of the head only one blow.

The Raleigh Capital says: We hear there is an old iron cannon at Pittsboro, which was left there by Lord Cornwallis, on his retreat to Yorktown, Virginia. This old relic would be an interesting and valuable contribution to the Mecklenburg Centennial. Let it be sent there.

The Toisnot Transcript says: We learn that on last Saturday the large dwelling of Mr. Calvin Woodard, situated about five miles from Wilson, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Woodard and wife were absent at the time the house caught, and the entire building with all the furniture was consumed. The cause of the fire is supposed to be accidental. Loss abont $6,000.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The sword of Col. Ezekiel Slocumb, of Revolutionary fame, with which he fought the battle of Moore's Creek, is still in possession of his grandson, our worthy townsman, Maj. John C. Slocumb. We would suggest that the Charlotte Centennial Committee procure a loan of this interesting relic for the May celebration.

The Magnolia Record says: The Good Templar organization here is in a very prosperous condition. Initiations take place every week and new applications are handed in. Some of the worst drinkers in the community have been reformed and others of the same kind are coming in. The organization has done great good already.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: A gang of thieves have been arrested in the lower part of this county, and in Lenoir county near the Wayne line—some twenty or more have been bound over for trial. There are four or five white men among them. We are glad to hear that the gang has been broken up.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: Prospects for building the Fayetteville and Goldsboro Railway are becoming more and more encouraging. The Newton Grove section proposes to raise $20,000 or more, while other parts on the line will doubtless prove fully as liberal. Public meetings are to be held shortly at Flowers' X Roads and Newton Grove.

The Raleigh Capital says: The officials of the North Carolina Railroad have all moved from Company Shops to Greensboro, where the headquarters of this road are hereafter to be. Hermaneses Capt. W. H. Green, Master of Transportation; P. B. Ruffin, Esq., Treasurer; and C. M. Crump, Auditor. Our friend Rufus D. Wade, Master Machinist, is the last of the Mohicans left behind, he remaining in charge of the Machine Shop.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: A shooting affair occurred near Dudley, in this county, on last Sunday evening, in which Mr. Chas. P Elmore and a negro named Jack Robinson were the principals. Mr. Elmore has charge of the Dudley section of the W. & W. R. R., and the negro had been in his employ up to last week, when he was discharged. We are told that Robinson had threatened Mr. Elmore, and on Sunday night made good his threat. Both parties, we learn, drew pistols and Mr. Elmore received a shot through a finger, while the negro was shot in the back.

The Winston Sentinel says: About two weeks ago a batch of revenue officials made a raid through Yadkin county and destroyed about forty stills, and last week they made another raid and the last information received about sixty stills had been cut up. Much of the property destroyed by these men was done wantonly and in violation of law, and we learn that Solicitor Dobson intends to indict them and test the matter.

The Charlotte Observer says: Owens, the murderer of Cheek, who was convicted at the last term of Lincoln Court and whose case was carried to the Supreme Court, and the finding of the lower court confirmed, was sentenced last Tuesday to be hanged on the 28th of May. Judge Schenck's remarks in declaring the sentence are said to have been remarkably impressive. Owens was asked if he had anything to say, and made no reply.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: Here everything—peaches, pears, apples, plums, strawberries, early corn, cucumbers, &c.—have been blackened and killed as if a prairie fire had swept over them. Even early grapes, in a great many instances, have been killed, and at Tokay, in this vicinity, hundreds of dollars are lost in the destruction of the fine table grapes, which are sold at "fancy" prices in the Northern markets. Fortunately, the season has been very backward, and therefore the crops had not advanced sufficiently to receive serious injury.

The Raleigh News says: We regret to learn from Hillsboro by yesterday morning that Mr. F. N. Strudwick was extremely ill, and in a critical condition. He attended Person Court last week, and returned home in apparently excellent health. He was taken very ill on Friday night last.

The Concord Register says: The unprecedented cold weather of last Saturday and Sunday did a great deal of damage throughout this section. The fruit crop is almost entirely destroyed, and the wheat is damaged, but to what extent we are unable to say. The vegetables are nearly all killed, and the work of gardening will have to be done over again. Farming operations generally were so far behindhand by the heavy rains of the Spring that they have suffered very little.

The Salem press says: The unexpected cold spell of weather on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, blasted all the hopes for a full fruit crop. We believe that all the peaches, apricots, plums, cherries and pears have been killed. High winds prevailed for several days, especially on Sunday last. This loss will be severely felt by all, as in this community a heavy trade is carried on in green and dried fruit.

The Tarboro Southerner says: The friends of the Convention will be gratified to know that our distinguished townsman, Hon. Geo. Howard, at the request of the Democratic Executive Committee has consented to take the field for the Covention. There are few abler debators than Judge Howard in the State, and no man in this section wields a greater influence.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: Mr. E. T. Pool has a cucumber (pickled) which is four feet seven inches long. The same variety was grown in Battleboro last year, and one measured seventy-five inches. It is not only a curiosity but is said to be a most excellent kind for pickling purposes.

The Winston Sentinel says: We have heard from Rockingham, Stokes and Forsyth, and the report is that tobacco plants have been seriously injured. [illegible] destroyed by the late

GOTHAM.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

DEATH OF JOHN HARPER.

TEN YEARS FOR A BANK THIEF.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER STONINGTON.

THE BLACKMAILER'S TESTIMONY CONCLUDED.

CELEBRATING CERVANTES' ANNIVERSARY.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY AT CUBA.

NEW YORK, April 22—Noon—A dispatch to the Sun from Washington says that the Supreme Court will adjourn on the 3d day of May. Although there has been no formal conference or vote on the Louisiana case, which involves the constitutionality of the Enforcement acts, there is good reason to believe that this tribunal, by a most decided majority, will sustain the decision of Justice Bradley in the Court below and declare all of the legislation to be void and without any constitutionality or warrant. The opinion will be reserved until the meeting of the Court next Fall.

Figures to the State one-fifth of the gross amount received by the Company from passenger travel on the Washington branch road of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. Before the counsel of the Company advised that this tax was unconstitutional, the Company had paid into the State Treasury on account of the tax more than $3,000,000, and has paid in dividends to the State, as a stockholder in the branch road and as a stockholder in the main road, more than $5,000,000

Secretary Delano will certainly resign.

Sir Edward Thornton has one hundred cases referred to him as Umpire of the Mexican Commission, and will not reach the test case, deciding the responsibility of sacking Bagdad at the mouth of the Rio Grande, very soon.

NEW YORK, April 22—Night—The Stonington, of the Boston line, sunk at her moorings, while repairing. There were forty workmen on board, all of whom escaped. She went down in a heavy swell in five minutes.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriter met here to day. Fifty Companies were represented. The proceedings were preliminary

Specie shipments, $366,000.

Beechers testimony was concluded to-day. Half a dozen witnesses were examined regarding the general morals and wives of the blackmailer.

NEW YORK, April 23—Noon—The National Board of Fire Underwriters have resolved to continue to charge taxes to policy owners where it is found necessary. The Executive Committee are empowered to offer rewards for the arrest of incendiaries whether the local authorities did so or not.

John Harper, Sr., a partner of the firm of Harper Bros., is dead, aged 79.

Chas. C. Lewis, member of the suspended firm of Webster, Lewis & Co., and whose family is at Aikin, shot himself and died at the Windsor House yesterday, in consequence of his difficulties.

The cashier of the Hoboken Savings Bank has been convicted of stealing the bank's money, and sentenced by various courts, aggregating ten years.

The resignation of Geo W. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has been accepted.

The National Fire Underwriters elected the following Executive Committee: Stephen Crowell, D A. Heald, J. W. Murray, Chas. Platt, A. G Baker, D. R. Smith, B Lockwood, J. B. Hall, Geo. P. Cram, Geo. L. Chase, Henry Kellogg.

NEW YORK, April 24—Noon—The Spanish residents of this city to-day commemorated the 259th anniversary of the death of Cervantes, author of Don Quixote.

Force & Son's linseed oil factory has been burned. Loss $120,000.

NEW YORK, April 24—Night—The Beecher trial will be adjourned one week to enable the counsel to prepare their stories.

A caterer has been found who will swear that Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were served by him on the alibi day. He made a note of it.

The specie shipments to-day were over $1,000,000.

CUBA, N. Y., April 24—Noon—A young Irishman named James Lafferty, being refused by an eighteen year old daughter of George Lanney, living near Rockville, Alleghany county, drew his revolver and shot her in the head. Her mother hearing the report of the pistol, rushed in the room, when Lafferty shot her in the right temple and then placed the pistol to his head and fired, blowing off the whole side of his head. The women will recover. He had previously killed his grandmother.

HEADQUARTERS.

REPORTED DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT VOIDING THE ENFORCEMENT ACTS.

RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

SUPREME COURT.

SECRETARY DELANO WILL RESIGN.

A STRIKE AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

DELANO AND OUR STUBBORN PRESIDENT.

MORE ABOUT THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACTS.

WASHINGTON, April 22—Night—Attorney General Williams has resigned His resignation takes effect on the 15th of May. No successor has been named. Williams goes home, hoping to become Senator from Oregon.

It is the general impression of those likely to be injured that the case known as the Grant parish case, involving the constitutionality of the enforcement act of May 31st, 1870, will not be decided at this term of the Supreme Court, but the same authority asserts that a large majority of the Court, if not all, are of the opinion that the act is unconstitutional. All the cases which have been argued at the present term, except this, it is thought will be decided before adjournment. One of these is what has been called the capitation tax case, from Maryland, arising under a statute of the State passed in 1832, which se-

WASHINGTON, April 23—Noon—The printers of the Chronicle office struck yesterday Amateurs and old hands got the paper out. The strike includes compositors, proof-readers, pressmen and apprentices.

WASHINGTON, April 23—Night—There was nothing of importance before the Cabinet, and no allusion was made as to Cabinet changes. The Attorney-General left early for court duties.

There is a dangerous five dollar bill on the First National bank of Baxton, Ill., in circulation. The counterfeit is printed from an altered plate from which base fives on the Trader's National Bank of Chicago were printed.

The heads of the bureaus of the Interior Department visited the Presi

glad to see them, but that the visit was unnecessary, as his confidence in Delano's integrity and official deportment remained unimpaired. The President appointed E. H. Banks, Postmaster of Camden, S. C.

The question of the constitutionality of the enforcement act to be determined by the decision pending, has been fully argued on the merits four times. In the first instance it was argued at the South Carolina Circuit on a motion to quash indictment under it by Reverdy Johnson and Henry Stanberry. There was then a division of opinion between the Judges, but the hearing being on a motion to quash it, it was held that the decision could not be certified on such motion. It was again argued on a motion in arrest of judgment, and the question was certified there, where the case was dismissed, the accused having been pardoned by the President. The question was again argued at this term in a case from Kentucky by Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Buckner, and still again in the present case by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Field, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Mann.

WASHINGTON, April 24—Night—First Lieut. E B Atwood, Sixth Infantry, First Lieut. J. H. Lord, Second Artillery, First Lieut. J. M. Marshall, Fourth Artillery, have been appointed Captains and Assistant Quartermasters. The Quartermaster's staff is now full.

It may be stated on reliable authority that Secretary Bristow would not accept the Attorney Generalship, should the position be tendered to him. The President has not yet accepted the resignation of Attorney General Williams, although there is no doubt that he will do so.

There is only rumor for the statement that Henry T. Blow has been tendered the portfolio of the Interior Department, and that he will accept it. Reports mention the name of Senator Cole, of California, in the same connection.

EUROPE.

THIERS COMING TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

MOTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO EXCLUDE OUTSIDERS.

ADELINA PATTI'S HUSBAND KILLED IN A DUEL.

PARIS April 22—Noon—The Monitaur says: Thiers has been elected to the Senate by many departments, and may possibly be elected President of that body, which position he is sure to hold for life.

LONDON, April 22—Night—The hearing of the seat holders in her Majesty's Opera House, restraining Moody & Sanky from using that building for a revival, has been postponed.

LONDON, April 23—Noon—Notice has been given by Mr. Sullivan of his intention to have the resolution that all persons not members be excluded from the house debated to-night.

Mr. Bright will probably make a move that reporters be allowed to remain, though the Government will consent to refer the subject to a Special Committee.

LONDON, April 23—Night—The motion impugning the verdict in the Tichborne case, in the House of Commons, attracts an immense crowd. Extra policemen are stationed around the building.

LONDON, April 24—Noon—The oilers and owners throw open their pits to the miners on Monday morning at a reduction of fifteen per cent on their wages.

A dispatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg reports that the Marquis deCasey, husband of Adeline Patti, has been killed in a duel.

LONDON, April 24—Night—The strike of the cotton operatives at Blackburn has ended

LOUISIANA.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER AT NEW ORLEANS.

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23—Night—The steamboats John Kyle, Expositor, and Chales Bodman, while lying at the foot of Poydras street, were bunted to the water's edge. Many lives are said to have been lost. Particulars soon. [No particulars received—ED JOURNAL.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 24—Noon—The hulls of the Exporter and the Bodman were towed across the river. That of the Kyle floated a couple of miles and sunk. Capt. Reeves, of the Exporter, had a party aboard, but most of the ladies were ashore. The Captain's daughter was lost. The latest estimates rate the loss at about fifty. The Captain and watchman of the Bodman report about twenty-five women and children lost from that boat, and the same number is estimated by the spectators. Among the frantic crowd upon the Exporter's forecastle about twenty-five were rescued, among whom were several ladies. Some were rescued badly wounded, among whom were persons who were aboard the burning boats assisting at saving life; in some instances extraordinary heroism and endurance were display. All three boats were tied at the same ring-bolt, and in the hurry of cutting the Kyle's moorings, the three boats were set adrift. There was a lamentable want of order among the skiffs and tugs that en leavored to save lives. One boat had oil on board which floated, burning on the water, among those struggling to reach the shore.

MEXICO.

THE MEXICAN CONGRESS IN SESSION.

TOM SCOTT AND HIS PARTY AT THE CAPITAL

CITY OF MEXICO, April 12, via HAVANA, April 22—Night—The last session of the present Congress was opened by President Lerdo de Tejada with a speech. The President said that the relations of Mexico with the foreign powers were friendly. In accordance with the recent amendment to the Constitution a Senate would be organized in September. The executive had fulfilled all the requirements of the constitutional amendments and the reform laws, but old prejudices and a spirit of bigotry still lingered. Some persons, by artfully creating an unreasonable excitement, had given occasion or pretext for the formation of small armed bands in parts of Michoacan and Jalisco. They pretended to believe that Mexicans would allow themselves to be deprived of the glorious results of the victories they had purchased with their blood; of those ideas and principles whose incorporation in the constitution and laws of the country elevated the republic to a place among the most liberal and civilized people. The President stated that measures would be submitted making education compulsory and providing for a normal college for female teachers.

Col. Tom Scott and party have arrived at the capital. Many who thought that their purpose was diplomatic and warlike, are now convinced that they are here in pursuit of a purely speculative and commercial enterprise. Funds have been deposited for the construction of light-houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

A dispatch from San Francisco says there is nothing authentic regarding the burning of the steamer off Santa

THE ORIENT.

A VICEROY DEPOSING A KING.

CALCUTTA, April 23—Night—Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, has issued a proclamation deposing the Gnikwar of Baroda and declaring him and his issue precluded from all rights appertaining to the sovereignty of the country, and compelling the Gnikwar and his family to select a place for their retirement in British India. The Viceroy says that this measure is based independently of the recent trial of the Gnikwar, upon his notorious misconduct, gross misgovernment and incapability; and furthermore a restoration of the Gnikwar would be detrimental to the interest of Barado. The Viceroy will select a member of the Gnikwar's family to reign.

BALTIMORE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COL. YERGER.

BALTIMORE, April 23—Noon—Col. E. M. Yerger, formerly of Mississippi, but for several years past a resident of this city, died very suddenly last night. At one time his name was prominent before the public in connection with the killing of Col Crane at Jackson, Miss., for which he was tried by a military commission. Deceased was in apparently good health up to 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday. For several years since residing in Baltimore he was proprietor and editor of the Evening Journal

CUBA.

THE INSURGENTS ACTIVE IN SAGUA AND COLON.

KEY WEST, April 22—Night—Advices from Havana report that 1,000 well mounted insurgents entered the jurisdiction of Sagua on Friday last, and burned seven large plantations in the district of Quemada de Los Guines. They met with no resistance. Manuel Suarez, formerly an officer of the Spanish army, was in command. Another rebel cavalry corps, estimated to be 1,500 strong, is operating under Gen. Salgado, in the eastern part of the jurisdiction of Colon. It was supposed at Havana that reinforcements had been received by Captain General Valmaseda, sufficient to prevent the insurgents from overrunning Colon, and to check their progress westward for the present.

RALEIGH.

DISTRESSING CASE OF SUICIDE.

RALEIGH, April 22—Night—Jacob B Rumbough, cigar maker of Charlottesville, Va., more recently of Lynchburg and Richmond, shot himself fatally in the head here this evening with a small pistol. Cause, failure to obtain work and disheartened in consequence. He leaves a wife and three children in Lynchburg. He belonged to both the Knights of Pythias of Charlottesville, and the Red Men of Richmond.

ALABAMA.

MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MONTGOMERY, April 23—Noon—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Alabama met here last night. H. L. McKee, of Selma, presiding. There was a larger delegation in attendance than at any previous meeting and much interest was manifested. G. A. Hall and T. K. Cree, of Washington, D. C. were present, representing the Executive Committee of the United State and British America.

THE WEST.

CROP REPORTS IN MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 24—Noon—Reports from the State show that three-fourths of the fall wheat crop has been lost. There will be a half average of the oat crop. Corn will be planted. The peach crop of Missouri and Arkansas is nearly destroyed. Apples and pears are uninjured. The wheat in Indiana is badly injured. The rye and barley crops are also short. The crops in Kansas are uncertain. The wheat in Michigan is badly injured. In Nebraska the prospects are flattering. In Wisconsin oats and barley are badly injured. The prospect for winter wheat in Illinois is very discouraging and many wheat fields are being plowed for corn.

ELECTRICISMS.

Special dispatches to Texan papers report continued disorders along the Rio Grande.

A dispatch from Santa Barbara, Cal., says that the Schooner sent to the assistance of the supposed burning steamer has returned, and reported that a man of war passed yesterday, firing guns for practice. No other information tending to confirm the rumor of the disaster has been received.

The defalcation of $6,000 from the Western Union Telegraph office, at Philadelphia, is attributed to John A Heiner, chief clerk to Superintendent Bates. Heiner is *non est.*

The paper mill of Geo. Benton & Sons, at Bennington, Vt., was burned Thursday night. Loss $75,000.

The Presbytery of New Castle, Del., rejected the General Assembly's overture, regarding rotary eldership, by a vote of 46 to 14.

The Union Pacific R. R. is passable except six miles, where the trains transfer.

Roswell C Smith, of Hartford, Ct., author of Smith's Grammar and other school books, is dead, aged 78.

At New Orleans there is a railroad war. The fare *via* the Jackson route to New York is $35, and the reductions at other points are in proportion.

A San Francisco dispatch says: The steamer Venture has been wrecked at Point Lua and is a total loss. All the passengers were saved. The cargo will be saved with fair weather. A burning steamer, seen off Santa Barbara, is firing distress guns and a schooner has gone to her relief.

Jessie & Duvall's cotton mills, at Zanesville, O., were on Wednesday evening damaged by fire to the extent of $25,000; insured.

In the Chicago billiard tournament Callaghan beat Liverman. Carter beat McAffee 200 to 46, making the highest average of the tournament. He combined as follows: 18, 11, 15, 23, 0, 20, 11, 72, 30. Time of game 55 minutes. Burleigh beat Magsiole 200 to 164.

Schofield's large cotton mill at Manayunk, Pa., was burned yesterday. Loss heavy.

The Archbishops of Mexico have issued an address regarding church laws. They enjoin obedience to the laws, and advise Catholics to be patient.

St Josephs Roman Catholic church at San Jose, Cal., was burned on Friday. Loss $50,000.

Several thousand ticket holders in the Louisville Library lottery, have placed their coupons in the hands of Buatou Duncan to bring suit against the managers for breach of contract to recover their money.

There was three inches of snow fell yesterday at Oswego, N. Y.

The approach of warm weather does not encourage the friends of General John C. Breckinridge, but serious results are not presently apprehended.

Recent reports from Kentucky are

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is a nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them many sweet sleeps—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it, it has cured me."

Reliable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street, H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians, all of those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E S Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1st, 1873

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE as one of the great est value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seven ten years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from nearly all of his organs of vegetative affection, and was so reduced that nearly all who saw him thought recovery impossible. A council of able physicians did give us but the faintest hope of his recovery; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him. He had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has taken almost constantly. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lacerated, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST

Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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IS SOLD BY
All Druggists and Dealers
EVERYWHERE. 4

FREE Combination Needle-book, with chromo. Sends 3 cent P. O. Green & Co., Method Mass. 4w

MONEY [illegible] PORTRAITS FREE. [illegible] company in America. Greatest Inducements. Send for our circ. CANTON TEA CO., 10 Chambers street, N. Y. 4w

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Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Pistol Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
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WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
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"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Hints &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs. Phila. 4w

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Proprietors of the famous Sheridan Hill Infirmary are advised in the last issue of the "National Journal of Health" by men of prominence South and North, that fifty millions of various denominations. An opportunity is now offered to obtain a thorough examination and treatment without having to visit the Infirmary. Address or call on

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JURUBEBA.
ARE YOU
Weak, Nervous, or Debilitated?
Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA, the wonderful tonic and invigorator, which acts upon the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall a lower depth of pain, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the Bowels, quenches and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is recognized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results but gradually his troubles

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used with wonderful results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggist for it.
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CELEBRATED
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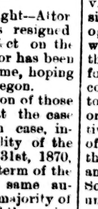
and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH



EXTRACT OF LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER. May, 1851
"Tell LEA & PERRINS the Sauce I have ordered from them is high flavored and delicious, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sau